BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2060.] SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1831. [PRICE RS. 13 PER QUARETR.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER are meant and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECETARRY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council, having sanctioned the Establishment of a Weekly Paper, for the publication of Government Proclamations, Orders, Advertisements &c. to be denominated the "BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE," and to be issued from the Press every Thursday, His Lordship in Council is pleased to announce, that from and after the 30th instant, the "BOMBAY GOVERMENT GAZETTE" will be the only public channel, through which Official Notices will be conveyed by Government, or its Officers.

Published by Order of the Right, Hon'ble the Gov. in Council.

J. BAX,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
28th July, 1831. [153]

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

INFORMATION having been received that the Plague is raging at Mecca, and on the Coasts of the Red Sea; the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has deemed it necessary to adopt measures for subjecting all Vessels arriving from the Red Sea, as well as from the Persian Gulf, to a Quarantine of at least fourteen days, their release afterwards depending on the report of the Medical Officer.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to direct that the Quarantine Rules in regard to Vessels arriving from the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, be extended to Surat and the Conkans.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

J. BAX,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
27th July, 1831. [161]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That separate Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office on Monday the 1st Proximo, for the undermentioned supplies for a period of 2 years from that date. Lists of the articles to be contracted for may be seen and obtained at this Office daily between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tenders, and it is to be understood that the Articles Contracted for are to be supplied to any Department at the Presidency for which they may be required.

1 Miscellaneous Supplies.
1 Articles of Stationary.
1 Covering and dammering Boxes and Packages.
1 Sundry Articles of Hospital Furniture and Wood Work.

H. HOLLAND,
1st Assist. Com. Gen.

BOMBAY,
1st ASSIST. COM. GEN'S. OFFICE,
22d July, 1831. [179]

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, of the Estate and Effects, Rights and Credits of SIMON MARCAR, late of Bombay Armenian, deceased, be granted to MARIAN VERTANESS SIMON, the Widow of the late VERTANESS SIMON, deceased, all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.--Dated this 22nd day of July 1831.

MORGAN,
[181] PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

PATTERN PLATES.

MESSRS. J. COCRBURN AND CO. beg to acquaint their friends and the public that they have consigned to their agents, Messrs. J. GILDER AND CO., Plates of a great variety, both of plain and ornamental patterns, for setts of which they will be happy to receive Commission.

LONDON, 1ST JAN'Y, 1831.

The above may be seen at the Warehouses of Messrs. J. G. and Co. who will receive and forward all Commissions for same.

Military Square, 30th July, 1831. [180]

SIR LIONEL SMITH'S SWORD AND PLATE.

Amount last Advertized	Rs.	19,941 0 00
Subscriptions since received.		
L. H. W. Radford.....		30 0 00
Native Merchants and others, at Poonah		442 2 54
Major D. Wilson, Resident Persian Gulf		100 0 00
Total Rupees		20,513 2 54

The Committee have the pleasure to inform the Subscribers, that of the above Sum Rupees 18,285 2 84 have been already remitted to Sir CHARLES FORBES, Bart and J. G. REMINGTON, Esquire, who have been requested to carry the objects of the Subscribers into effect, and that the balance will shortly be remitted to those Gentlemen.

J. HENDERSON DUNSTERVILLE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
28th July, 1831. [169]

BOMBAY NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—The Price of Molesworth's Maratha Dictionary is fixed at 65 Rupees. Those Gentlemen who have paid the sum formerly demanded will receive back the difference, 25 Rupees, on application. [160]

NOTICE.—To Passengers returning to England.

Messrs. KENNEDY and KINGSFORD; 10 Birchin Lane, Cornhill, London.

Beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency, that they have established an Agency, as above, to expedite the landing and delivery of Passenger's Baggage on their arrival in England, by which great trouble and inconvenience, at a comparatively trifling expense, will be saved to them.

It will only be necessary to apprize Messrs. K. and K. by Letter, of their arrival, from the first Port the Ship makes on the Coast, when they may depend on every exertion on their part, to meet the wishes of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may feel disposed to favor them with their Commissions. [164]

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth.....	Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	26 per do.
Bucellas.....	20 per do.
Port Wine in quarts....	20 per do.
Do. do. in pints	12 per do.

R. & Co. will register orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay. [184]

TO BE SOLD,—On Saturday the 30th Instant, at Henshaw's Godowns, a quantity of Swedish Steel, and Iron with Sundry Ship's Stores, saved from the wreck of the Brig JANE YOUNG, for the benefit of the Concerned. The sale to commence at noon. [167]

Fort, July 30th, 1831.

FOR Sale at the Godown of Messrs. FORBES & Co. Fine London Particular Madeira Wine from Messrs. R. SYMONDS & Co. at Rs. 400 per Pipe, and Rs. 200 per Hhd.

Ditto London Market ditto, at Rs. 300 per Pipe.

Ditto Sherry from W. PHELPS &. Co. at Rs. 450 per Butt, and Rs. 225 per Hhd., imported in April 1830, per Boyne [176] *Bombay, 29th July*, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Bombay District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, beg leave to inform the Public, that they have received their Annual Supply of Bibles, Prayer Books, and the Books and Tracts of the Society's Ordinary and Supplemental Catalogues.

The following are the prices at which the Bibles and Prayer Books &c. in the Depository of the Society are exposed for sale.

Family Bible, large paper Russia, 3 vols.....	Rs.	120
Ditto...Medium..Do...Do..	"	80
Bp. Mant's Prayer Book, with notes, large paper 4to Russia	"	50
Ditto..Do..Do..Medium Do.	"	35
Ditto..Do..Do..2 vols. Russia Gilt.....	"	27
Ditto..Do..Do..Do..Calf..	"	18
Hornilies..in 8vo.....	"	5
Ditto.....in 12mo.....	"	4
James's Comment upon the Collects.....	"	4
New Manual of Devotions, in 12mo.....	"	2
Ditto..Do..12mo. large letter	"	2½
Hall's contemplations, in 3 vols	"	8

SUPPLEMENTAL CATALOGUE.

Burnett's History of the Reformation..... 2 vols..	"	4½
Bingley's Elements of Useful Knowledge, 3 Do.....	"	11
History of England, in letters 2 Do.....	"	5
Robinson Crusoe.....	"	4
Bingley's Celebrated Voyagers,	"	3½
Ditto..Do..Travellers, ...	"	3½
Ditto..Do..Characters.....	"	3½
Conversations on Chemistry, with engravings 2 vols..	"	8
Ditto..Natural Philosophy, Do....1 vols	"	5½
Paley's Natural Theology.... &c. &c. &c.	"	2½

The following Books have been received from the Bookseller's for sale,

Bible..8vo Small Pica, in Morocco and Russia Gilt	"	20
Do....8vo Ruby, Margl. Rif. Do..Do.....	"	13
Do..24to Minion,.....Pocket Do....Do.....	"	12
Do..24to Diamond..Do..Do. Do.....	"	10
Prayer Books 8vo Pica..... Do....Do.....	"	12
Ditto..24to Long Primer, Packet..Do.....	"	8
Ditto..24to Diamond..Do. Do.	"	6
Bp. Wilson on the Sacrament, Min: Ed: Ex: Gilt.....	"	4
Keith's Arithmetic.....	"	3
Do..Key.....	"	4
Dodsley's sÆop's Tables.....	"	2
Murray's Grammar.....	"	3
Ditto..Exercises.....	"	2
Ditto...Key.....	"	2
Johnson's Dictionary (Pocket)	"	2

Applications for the Society's Books, may be made to the Secretary, or to Mr. Charles Marshall the Clerk at Saint Thomas's Church.

T. CARR,
Secretary

[159] *Bombay, 30th July*, 1831.

TO BE LET.---That commodious and airy House next to General Boyé's Bungaloe, in Colabah, and lately occupied by the late Thos. Wm. Brown Esq. deceased, together with the Stables, Couch House, and other out offices; and also three small Houses next to the Gun Carriage Manufactory. For further particulars apply to BOMANJEE BAZONJEE, in Church Gate Street. [155] *Bombay, 30th July*, 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That SEWDASS DHARAMDASS have bargained to Sell a large House, situated without the Fort of Bombay, in Bhendy Bázar, formerly the Property of the late TULSEYDASS GOPALJEE, who descended to his Son DHARMADASS TULSEYDASS, and he made over to the said SEWDASS DHRAMDASS, any Person have claim; on the said House, he, she or they are requested to mention the same to RUTTONSEY DHARSEY, the Purchaser thereof, within fourthee days from the date hereof.—Dated 30th July, 1831. [162]

THE INDIA GAZETTE NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA.

THE PROPRIETORS of the above paper having reason to believe that it will receive support from the Public of Bombay and others within the Bombay Presidency, beg to call their attention to that Journal. The constantly encreasing interest felt in Indian affairs, the early and ample information communicated in the India Gazette of the important events taking place in Europe, and the regularity of the Post between Calcutta and the Bombay Presidency, are among the reasons which encourage this expectation, while the practical, although not legal, freedom of the Press now enjoyed in Calcutta, and the principles of independence on which the India Gazette is conducted, from additional grounds for which such patronage is solicited.

The INDIA GAZETTE is published daily, and for the convenience of those who profer it at greater intervals, a second addition is published three times a week. The daily paper consts S. Rs. 8 per month, or if paid in advance, S. Rs. 20 per quarter, S. Rs. 35 per half year, and S. Rs. 64 per annum, exclusive of postage, which amounts to S. Rs. 19-8 per quarter, or S. Rs. 78 per annum, payable with the subscription. The Edition published three times a week costs S. Rs. 13 per quarter, or S. Rs. 52 per annum, also paid in advance, exclusive of postage, which amounts o S. Rs. 91-12 per quarter, or S. Rs. 39 per annum, payable with the subscription. The postage is paid at the Post Office in Calcutta on each Gazette, in order to ensure its regular despatch.

Communications and Subscriptions from intending Subscribers will be received at Bombay by Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and Co. and at Calcutta by Mr. J FOUNTAIN, Superintendent of the India Gazette Press, Durrumtulloh, Culcutta. Subscribers who do not pay in advance are requested to favour the Proprietors with a reference for payment of their Bills when due, at Bombay or Calcutta. [154]

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late WILLIAM KENNEDY, Esq. of Bombay, are requested to prefer them to Messrs. REMINGTON & CO. on or before the 1st September next, after which date no demands will be attended to in this Country. [183] *Bombay, 30th July*, 1831.

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed House, in the Fort, attached to the General Paymaster's Office, to be entered in immediately. For further particulars,

Apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the fort.
[182] *Bombay, 30th July*, 1831.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SON'S.—Will sell by Public Auction, on Monday the 1st Proximo, the modern House hold Furniture &c. &c. of the late A. Hammond, Esq. Advocate General, at his late Residence, Rampart Row.

COMPRISING

A Superior Cabinet Pianoforte by Broadwood, a Handsome Built Stanhope & Harness, two Arab Buggy Horses, handsome Blackwood Couches lined with Crimson Silk Damask, Dining, Breakfast, Sofa and Card Tables, Side Boards, Chairs, large & small Cots, Silver, Plated, Glass & Queen's Wares, Lamps, Double Wallshades, an Eight day Clock, and a Collection of valuable Law & other Books &c. &c.

N. B. The Piano, Horses, & Buggy will be put up at one o'Clock precisely on the First day's Sale, and the Books will be sold on Tuesday the 2nd Proximo.

Catalogues may be had on application. The property may be seen three days before the sale.

[187] *Bombay, 30th July*, 1831.

M. DU COS begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency that he continues to give instruction in the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and FENCING. A Note addressed to him at the Courier Office, or at No. 5, Meadow Street, will be immediately attended to. [188]

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The Proprietor of the above admirable Article having been injured in his connexions by Spurious Imitations being introduced into the East Indies by some speculating Shippers in England to the Injury of the public.

In order to prevent such Gross Imposition. The Sole proprietors A. ROWLAND AND SON, respectfully solicit attention on purchasing to notice each genuine bottle of the *Original Macassar Oil*, which is *enclosed* with a Treatise on the Hair in an *envelope*, and has a NEW LABEL, from a Steel Engraving, tastefully executed.—The following words are in three different patterns,

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

Also, the *Signature and Address, in Red*, on a pattern of Lace Work, similar to a Banker's Cheque.

"A Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton Garden,"

Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND.

Instead of the Seal in Wax, an Engraving is at each end, the Bottle is enlarged, and the Prices are 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d. and 21s. per Bottle-all other Prices, or without the Book, are Counterfeits.

The Genuine is sold as above and by most Perfumers, &c.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

FOR CHANGING.

RED OR GREY WHISKERS TO BLACK OR BROWN.

Price 4s.—7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

For the Skin and Complexion.

An inestimable, mild, and innocent production, powerfully efficacious in rendering the skin delightfully cool and refreshing, thoroughly exterminating ERUPTIONS, TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, REDNESS, and all cutaneous Imperfections; producing a Delicate White Skin, and a JUVENILE BLOOM TO THE COMPLEXION: preserving it from the HEAT OF SUMMER, affords SOOTHING RELIEF in cases of SUN BURNS, STINGS OF INSECTS, or any Inflammations. It immediately allays the smarting irritability of the skin diffusing a PLEASING COOLNESS truly comfortable and refreshing; affords soothing relief to Ladies nursing their off-pring; warranted perfectly innoxious for the most delicate Lady or Infant.

To GENTLEMEN after SHAVING and Travelling in the Sun and Dust, it allays the irritating and smarting pain, and renders the skin smooth and pleasant.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, *Duty included.*

*** To prevent Imposition, the name and Address of the Proprietors is ENGRAVED ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP affixed over the cork of each Bottle. *All others are spurious.*

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT.

FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

Price 2s. 6d.—4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

OR

PEARL DENTIFRICE.

The high and important character this Powder has obtained for a considerable time from some of the most eminent of the Faculty, also from Distinguished Personages, has induced Messrs. ROWLAND to recommend it to the Notice of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, as the mildest, yet most salutary and efficacious Dentifrice that ever emanated from scientific research in past or present times, forming an efficient VEGETABLE WHITE POWDER, composed of ingredients the most pure and rare, selected from Eastern soil, and is *a never-failing Remedy* for every disease to which the TEETH and GUMS are liable: it eradicates all deleterious matter from its corrodent seat; heals, strengthens, and firmly fixes them in their sockets, and ultimately realizes.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF PEARLY TEETH!

And on the Gums operates as an *Anti-Scorbutic*, rendering and sustaining their healthy appearance, and imparts fragrancy to the Breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per Box, Duty included. [158]

WINES FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. BECKWITH & Co.

Sherry, from C. Bell, Quarts at 20 Rs. per Doz.

Do.	do.	Pints at 12	per Do.
Port,	do.	Quarts at 20	per Do.
Do.	do.	Pints at 12	per Do.

Scharsburgh Moselle from J. Weston, Brussel, at Rs. 30 per Doz. [165]

FOR SALE.—By Messrs. BECKWITH & CO. a few Double Barrelled Percussion Guns with back action Locks, Wm. Mills, received direct from the Maker at Rs. 500 each. [166]

ADVERTISEMENT.

MOOLNA HUTCHIEM, will sell by public auction, on Thursday next the 4th Proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M. at his Stable on the Pallow, several young Arab and Persian Horses, of the Highest Breed.

CONDITION OF SALE.

The Horses to be taken away immediately, otherewise to be resold on account and risk of the first Purchaser.

Bombay, 29th July, 1831.

[190]

THIS day Saturday 30th July, at 11 A. M. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will expose for sale, a large collection of valuable Books which are for disposal without reserve.

[174] *Neshit Lane, 30th July*, 1831.

THIS day Saturday 30th Instant, at 1 P. M., FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. Will Sell by public auction, in a Godown near their premises, about 40 Hhds. of Hodgson's Pale Ale, lately landed and to be sold positively without reserve the same is strongly recommended to public notice. [170.]

ON Wednesday next August 3d 1831. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by public auction, Blue, Red and Green, Baize, Silk Stockings, Dapotas, Cutlery, Tea Trays, Account Books and Letter Paper, Harness, Hats, Socks, Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

And on account of an Insolvent Estate a case of Mathematical Instruments, a Sextant, Flute, Dolland's Telescope, Microscope, and two Handsome Silver. mounted Cocoanut Cups.

Also on account of the concerned 15 Bales of Paper saved from the "Jane Young" in small lots for convenience of purchasers. [191]

SALE by Auction.—BECK AND CO., On Tuesday next 2nd prox., will sell by public outcry, the following collection of Goods, vizt. the remains of a consignment of Military Appointments per Jane Young, damaged, consisting of Dress Chakoes, Regulation Swords, Gold and Silver Epaulettes, &c. &c. a few dozen of prime old Brown Sherry from an eminent London House, sundry Piece Goods, consisting of Madras Turbands, Madapollams, Jeans, Shawls, Bed Teeken, superfine White and Brown Nankeens, China Curtain Gauze &c., sot Whitney Blankets, 50 dozen of Lascar's Caps, Drab Hats, Blue Cloth Foraging Caps, Patent Shot of various numbers, handsome Bussorah Carpets of sizes, a variety of Plated and Glass Ware, sundry Household Furniture, b longing to a Gentleman on the eve of leaving the Presidency, Wines and Liquors of sorts and at 1 P. M. with other Cattle, a capital Arab Saddle Horse, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England and highly recommended.

[192] *Forbes Street, 30th July*, 1831.

FOR Sale.—A Square Piano Forte, by Broadwood entirely new constructed with all the late improvements, imported by H. C. S. Marquis of Huntly Price 700 Rupees.

Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. [171]

FOR Sale.—A Brace of first rate English Greyhounds, imported per Ship Sarah, for particulars apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

[172] *Bombay, 30th July*, 1831.

MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. are now landing from the "Sarah" a Shipment of Claret, Sherry and Port Wine from the House of Carbonell and Son, in Cases of Six and Three dozen each.

The superiority of the Wines that are in general received from above Firm, warrant the supposition that the present shipment is of no ordinary quality.

[173] *Neshit Lane, 30th July*, 1831.

ALEXANDER'S East India Magazine.—Nos. from 1 to 5 of the above work may be had at Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. at 2 Rupees per No. up to April 1831. [195]

TO be Let.—The well known Residence, called Byculiah House, lately occupied by Doctors Jeaffreson and Dalgairns are in good repair.

For particulars require of JAGUNNATHJEE SUNKERSETT.

[194] *Bombay, 29th July* 1831.

FOR SALE. A few Copies of the EnglishSporting Magazine, from Nov. 1830 to April 1831. For particulars apply to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at the Courier office.

ce.

[163] *Bombay 30th July*, 1831.

TO BE LET.—A House, situated in Nesbit Lane Mazagon, near JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBOY'S.

Apply to Mrs. ROZA D'SOUZA, Mazagon.

[196.] *Bombay, 29th July*, 1831.

NOTICE is hereby Given.—That TYEBJEE AND Company, of Bombay Borah Merchants have contracted with PESTONJEE SHAPOORJEE, and NESSERWANJEE EDULJEE Parucks to sell their Oart situate at Girgaum close to the Oart of Ramjee Mayanjee, which was lately purchased by them from Fuzloodeen bin Rahimoodeen Shaik Bhicon, this is to apprize if any person or persons having claim, demand, mortgage or inheritable right, he she, or they are hereby requested to make the same known to PESTONJEE SHAPOORJEE and NESSERWANJEE EDULJEE Parucks, at Rampart Row or in the Warehouse of Messrs. Tulseydass, Manockjee and Co. at Appolo Street within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they will be precluded and the purchase money will be paid.—Dated 29th day of July 1831. [178]

ખબર • ડીઆંથી • આપીએચજે

તજએબજી • તથા • કુમપની • શ્રી • ચુંબઇ વાલા • વોરા • વેપારીઓ • પોતાની • વાડી • એક ગીરગાંમમાં • રાંમજી • માંએમાંજી ની • વાડી ની પડોશમોની • તે • પેશતંનજી • શાપુરજી • પારખ તથા • નશરવાંનજી • એદલજી • પારખને • વેચાતી આપવાનુ • શાટુ • ઝીધુંછે—એ • વાડી • ફમણાં • એજ • તજએબજી • તથા • કુમપની વાલાઓએ ફરજુદીન • ઝીન • રેફમુદીન • શેખ • લીખંન પાશેથી • વેચાતી • લીધેલીછે—એ • ઉપર • ફરએક • લોક • અગાર • લોકોનો • દાવો • અગાર માંગલ્યુ • અગાર • ગીરવી • દાવો • અગાર • વારશો વોચતો • હોએતો • તેનાંઓને • જાણ • કરવજે • તેઓએ • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ ની • મુદતમાં • પેશતંનજી • શાપુરજી • પારખ • તથા • નશરવાં નજી • એદલજી • પારખને • ફોટની • શરીલે • અગાર • મીશીઅરશા • તલશીદાશા • માંણેકજી તથા • કુમપનીની • વખાર • ફોટમાં • એપાલોનાં મોફેલામોજે • તાંફાં • જફેર • કરે—મુદતપછી ફોજનો • દાવો • ચાલશે • નફી • તથા • વેચાંણનાં નાંણાં • પગાર • કરશે *

તારીખ ૨૯ મી • જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૧

اشتہار نامہ

بھورہ طیب جی وکمپنی تاجر منبی یک باری خود کو ورگیرگانون فنزو باری راجی مانیا بخی واقع است بہ پیستن جی شاہ پورجی پارکھ و نوشیروان جی اول جی پارکھ قرار نمودہ برای فروختن و باری مذکور راطیب جی وکمپنی وربن ولا از فنزو فضل الدین بن رحیم الدین شیخ بھیکن کرفتہ بود و بربن باری ہر کسی کہ دعوائی قرض یا رہن یا ورثہ داشتہ باشند بہ آن ہا معلوم باد کہ از امروز تا درمدت چہار روہ روز بطرف فصیل قلعہ فنزو پیستن جی شاہ پورجی پاکھ و نوشیروانجی اولجی پارکھ یا اندرون قلعہ ور محلہ اپالو ور بکھارقلسی واس مانک جی وکمپنی رفتہ ظاہر سازو و بعد از مدت دعوئی کسی قبول نخواہد شد و قیمت باری خواہند داد

تاریخ ۲۹ جولائی ۱۸۳۱

To China, for Opium only.

The ship DUKE OF ROXBURGH, THOMAS BROWN, Commander, to sail the first week in August. Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO.

[168] *Fort, July 30th*, 1831.

ON Wednesday the 10th Proxmo., FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will expose for sale, by public auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned Goods imported by the late arrivals, the whole are of the latest fashions, and deserving attention, viz.

A very rich six light Lustre, 2 double light elegant Brass Lustres, 2 ditto elegant Argand Pedestal Lamps, splendid Dessert Services of rich cut Glass. handsome Plated Pedestal Shades, Argand Hanging Lamps, Chamber Candlesticks, Plated, Brass, and Bronze Night Lamps, Vase Lamps of sizes, complete, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Claret Glasses, Liquors, Champaigns &c. &c. &c. to match, rich cut Decanters, Salt Cellers, Cruet Frames, Liquor Frames, Vases, Muffineers, Patent Ink Stands, Oil Burners, large sized Bengal Claret Glasses, and numerous other articles, together with a very choice assortment of Hard Ware, particulars of which will hereafter appear.

[193] *Nesbit Lane, 30th July*, 1831.

WILL be published early in AUGUST, No. XIII of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, *Containing*.—1st. An Account of Hector a favourite Greyhound.—2nd. Q. E. D's. Account of a Panther.—3d. Questions from a Subscriber.—4th. Propositions by a Pongo for a Sporting club.—5th. Ride Sportsmen Ride *a Song*—6th. Nosing Tom's last but one.—7th. John Dockery redivivus—8th. Song for the Club of Harmonics—9th. Neemuch Fly Fishing.—10th. Bushman's account of a Hog Hunt in Guzerat.—11th. *Song* The Midnight Boar.—12th. The Candeish Clubs.—13. A letter from Old Gooseberry.—14th. Harlequin and Honesty.—15th. Meet me when day light may dawn.—16th. Extract from Sporting Recollections of life in the Deccan.—17th. High Flyer on Falconry.—18th. Pongoes at the Presidency.—19th. The Candeish Clubs by N.—20th. Travelling in Guzerat by W. C. H.—21st. A Looker On.—22nd. Bushman's account of Kangaroo Hunting.

NOTE.—As the Sporting Magazine will go to Press about the 25th of July, communications for it should be dispatched so as to arrive in Bombay on or before that day. [185]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office,

Bombay Calendars for 1831,		0	0
Indian Calendars for 1831,		2	2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,		0	2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,		0	2 0
Do. Policies,		1	0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,		0	2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,		0	2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,		0	2 0
Plans of the Island,		1	0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,		5	0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,		3	0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [186]

Passage to London.

The ELIZABETH and JANE, 450 Tons, HENRY RICHMOND, R. N. Commander, will sail early in September, and his superior accommodations for assengers. Apply to Captain RICHMOND, at the Office of Messrs DIROM, CARTER & Co.

[175] *Bombay, 29th July*, 1831.

For Freight or Passage to London.

The new River built Ship LORD AMHERST Burthen 600 tons, JOHN HICKS, R. N. Commander, was to leave England in all April, and may be expected early in August; will have quick dispatch; carries a Surgeon, and is expressly fitted up for Passengers. Plans of her accommodations may be seen an applying at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.

[157] *Bombay, 25th July*, 1831.

For London.

To sail on the 5th of September, the SARAH, H. COLOMBINE Commander, late of the H. C. Service. Has superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a skilful Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. GREY, Rampart Row.

[156] *Bombay, July 28th*, 1831.

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE Ship EARL OF ELDON, of 600 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER Commander, will positively sail on the 7th August. This Ship has a poop with excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain THEAKER, or to MESSRS. RITCHIE, FINLAY AND CO.

[190] *Bombay, 30th July*, 1831.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 22d July, 1831.

No. 295. The instructions of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors for discontinuing the additional [illegible] ny per diem to the Artillery and Infantry branches of their service, as notified in the General Order der No 182 of 5th May last, are not to affect men who were then in receipt thereof; but [illegible] the admission of any further claims to increase pay for length of service short of fourteen years.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

No. 296. Lieutenant E. A. Farquharson of the Regiment of Artillery, is appointed Acting Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, in succession to Lieut. Lucas, permitted to proceed to Europe.

No. 297. Captain L. J. Frederick, of the Corps of Engineers has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, date of arrival at Bombay 8th July, 1831.

Bombay Castle, 23d July, 1831.

No. 298. Captain G. R. Jervis, of the Engineers, is permitted to proceed to China, on Sick Certificate, with leave of absence for a period of twelve months.

No. 299. Cadet C. N. Treasure attached to the 17th Regiment Native Infantry is permitted to proceed to Hingoolee on urgent private affairs with leave of absence from the 6th of August to the 6th of November next.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary

[redacted]INE DEPARTMENT.
...NE PROMOTIONS.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions viz.

Midshipman Charles Parburry, to be Lieut. vice Richardson, deceased.---Date of Commission, 14th December, 1830.

Midshipman G. B. Kempthorne, to be Lieut. vice Denton, promoted.---Ditto. 21st May 1831.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX,
Sec. to Gov.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
25TH JULY, 1831.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—JULY 23D 1831.

Saturday	3 18
Sunday	4 2
Monday	5 45
Tuesday	6 58
Wednesday	7 58
Thursday	8 48
Friday	9 30

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months' sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 107½ B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees
Madras 30 days 102½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 143 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.
5 per Cent Loan of 1822 | 23 according to the period of discharge. 107 at 116
Do. of 1825 | 26 } 111 at 112 } Do per Do.
Do. of 1829 | 30 }

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Cadet William Stephen Jacob, Engineers, from England.

Major A. W. Browne from Cape of Good Hope.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. George Candy, 3d Regt. N. I. to England.

Captain J. S. Downs, 1st Gr. Regt. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Poona on the 6th instant, the Lady of Lieut F. H. Billamore, 17th Regt. N. I., of a Son.

DEATH.

On the 6th instant, at Ahmedabad, Harry, youngest Son of John Vibart Esq., H. C. C. S. aged 13 months.

At Sea, on the 9th May, 1831, the Lady of Captain W. H. Lester, of the Bombay Regiment of Artillery, most deeply regretted.

On board the Upton Castle, when off the Cape of Good Hope, on the 9th April last John Ritchie Esq., of the Firm of Ritchie, Finlay and Co., aged 35 years, most sincerely regretted.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

July 25th, Ship Sir Francis Burton, Archd. Reid, Master from Liverpool 29th March, 1831.

Passengers.—Mr. Duncan Gibb and David Kennedy, Merchants.

July 26. Ship George Cruttenden, Shaboo Tyab, Naquedah, from Mocha 11th July 1831.

Passengers.—180 Natives.

Do. 27. Ship Elizabeth and Jane, Henry Richmond, Master from London, 9th March, Cape of Good Hope.

Passengers.—John William Fell Esq. C. Service, Major and Mrs. Browne, A. Browne and one Female Servant.

Do. 28. Ship Cavendish Bentinck, R. A. Humphreys, Master from Calcutta, 20th May left the Pilot.

DEPARTURES.

July 25. The Hon'ble Company's Ship Duke of Sussex, Captain W. H. Whitehead to China.

Passengers.—Capt. Jervis and family, 6 Natives, 2 Convicts, 1 Private.

Do. Ship Chas. Kerr, John Brodie, Master to China.

Passengers.—Mrs. Brodie, and Mr. Pruein.

Do. Ship Othello, H. S. Thomson Master to Liverpool.

Passengers.—Lieut. George Candy, 3d Regt. N.I.,

Do. Ship Sir Charles Malcolm, Henry Tudor, Master to China.

Passengers.—Mr. Haylon, Mr. Dunlop and 11 Natives.

Do. The Hon'ble Company's Ship Marquis of Huntly, Capt. John Hing to China.

Passengers.—Mrs. Jane Hine, Miss Petrie Five Charter Party Passengers, Convicts, for Penang, one Charter Party Passenger a Convict for Malacca.

July 26. The Hon'ble Company's Ship General Kyd, Captain Alexander Nairne to China.

Passengers.—Mr. Wm. Postevas, late 2d Mate of Brig Jane Young, 8 Chinese.

Do. 27. Ship Shahool Hamud, John Morris, Master to China.

Passengers.—Mr. James Morris.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Earl of Eldon, Fortune, Sarah, Sir Francis Burton, Elizabeth and Jane.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maack, Born, Dadaloy, Eliza, Asia Felix, Discovery, Duke Roxburgh, George Cruttinden, Cavendish Bentinck.

ARAB.—Fazarabany.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.

Do. Do. *Ship*—Hythe, Herefordshire.

Do. Do. *Schooner*—Royal Tiger.

Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*—Benares.

Do. Do. *Sloop of War*—Clive, Amherst.

H. M. SHIP—Satellite.

PORTUGUESE—Brig Aurelia.

FRENCH—Hebe,

BRAZILIAN—Ampaeze.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1831.

By the Calcutta papers we see that the Ship *Mercury* arrived there on the 10th instant, from China the 7th of May, and Singapore and Penang the 23d ultimo. The Singapore Chronicle of the 12th of May, mentions the arrival of His Majesty's Ship Wolf, Captain Hamley, which has been dispatched from home for the purpose of acting against the hordes of pirates that, for a long time have infested the eastern Seas. The Wolf it appears has on board some swift pulling boats of a peculiar construction, which, are only to draw 6 inches water, and have been built for the express purpose of navigating inlets which, from the shallowness of the water have hitherto proved a secure retreat to Piratical Prows. The commercial intelligence brought by the Mercury will be found below under our Calcutta head.

By the *Elizabeth and Jane* we have received a file of the South African Advertiser up to the 11th of June. It appears that by the arrival of His Majesty's Ship *Undaunted* from the Brazils, intelligence had reached Cape Town of the Revolutionary principle having found it's way across the Atlantic. The dissatisfaction which had long been felt towards the Government of Don Pedro, manifested itself openly at Rio de Janeiro in the month of April, in a manner not to be misunderstood by His Imperial Majesty, who, after a few feeble attempts at reconciliation, found it expedient to abdicate in favor of his son. This act places the Government in fact, in the hands of the People. The constitution was to undergo an immediate reform. The Ex-Emperor and the Express embarked on board an English Ship of War, and shortly afterwards sailed for England in H. M. S. *Volage*.

The following brief particulars of the change which seems to have taken place without any bloodshed, are copied from a paper published in English, at Rio de Janeiro.

"It appears that from the early part of the month of March, the inimical feelings which existed between the adopted and the native Brazilians, arising from the undue preference shown by the Emperor on all occasions to the former, continued to increase daily, and at length arrived at such a height, that the safety of the community required the most energetic measures on the part of the Government. But the energy of the Emperor appears to have taken a wrong course. He dismissed the popular members of the Ministry, and appointed others of the Polignac and Van Maanen School, who would have deluged the streets with the blood of the Citizens, had not some of them assembled together, and sent a deputation to the Emperor, requesting the dismissal of the Ministry, and the re-instation of the former one. With this request the Emperor peremptorily refused compliance, and immediately endeavoured to head his troops to march against the people, who had congregated in a large square. The troops, however, not only refused to march against the inhabitants, but left their barracks, and joined their countrymen.

"This was a manifestation which could not be mistaken. The Emperor *abdicated the throne* in favor of his Son, now "Don Pedro II.," and a Regency was then appointed. His late imperial Majesty with his wife then went on board the *Warspite*, and sailed for England, as stated above, in the *Volage*. Maria de Gloria, the Queen of Portugal, also embarked for Europe in a French vessel of war; and when the *Undaunted* sailed for the Cape, the New Government was proceeding with the reorganisation of affairs, without even a symptom of hostility being exhibited by the "Outs."

"What effect the appearance of Don Pedro in Europe may have on Portugal, and on the perfidious Miguel, remains to be seen."

The following interesting notice of Madagascar is also from one of the Cape Papers.

"We are happy to learn that order and tranquillity have been restored to the Island of Madagascar, after the storms which followed the death of Radama. The Queen's Government is firmly established; an army of nearly Thirty thousand men, armed and disciplined after the European manner, occupies the interior; and we have reason to hope that the French will abstain in future from their unprincipled attempts against the Independence of this unoffending people. We say *unoffending*, for we never heard of their attacking any foreign country, or fitting out expeditions to plunder or enslave any other nation.

"The Queen's Government is extremely well disposed towards the English. She has proclaimed herself a "Friend to Peace," and to Education and the Diffusion of Knowledge. Her principles and conduct in these respects would do honor to any Prince in Christendom.

"A friendly intercourse with Madagascar has in former times been highly beneficial to the Isle of France. As an improving market, it is well worth the attention of the Cape Merchants."

MADRAS.

List of high Prizes drawn in the 2d or last day's drawning of the 1st Class Madras Government Lottery, which took place on the 14th July.

Nos. 45 and 5222 Prizes of 900 Rupees each.

No. 4930 a Prize of 500 Rupees.

Nos. 734 1952 2435 4177 6912 7879 and 7960 Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

Nos. 306 799 885 2385 2844 3997 5818 5465 5526 6314 6984 7507 and 7534 Prizes of 60 Rupees each.—*Govt. Gaz. July 18.*

CALCUTTA.

The Widow of Ephesus.—The following short paragraph is taken from the *Courier* of the 22d February. The description seems to apply to a widow in Bengal:---

"A circumstance has lately come to light which has plunged the relatives and friends of the injured party into great distress: it is no other than the discovery of the previous marriage of the foreigner to whom the widow of a celebrated literary character was some time since united."---*Ind. Gaz.*

Our private letters by the *Mercury* state, that Opium was quoted at *Patna* Sp. Dlrs. 940; *Benares* 935; Demaum 650; but very few sales were effected, at *any* price; and every thing looked dull. The Canton folk seem to thing Opium will fall, the quantity from the Bombay side being so great.

The *Swallow*, it appears, was the last arrival at China from Bengal, after the *Mercury*, and up to the 7th May neither the *Lady Hayes* nor *Fanny*, nor any other vessel had arrived there.

The *Red Rover* passed Singapore on the 28th May, being only 13 days from the Bengal Pilot.

The *Mercury* passed the *Falcon* off Malacca.

H. M.'s S. *Wolfe* was at Penang waiting the arrival of the Admiral.

The *Dona Carmelita* had left China for New South Wales with a Cargo of Teas.

It is officially reported that the Calcutta Mail for Bombay of the 9th ultimo, was *lost* somewhere between Sumbhulpore and Ryepore. Whether "lost" means *robbed* or *drowned* we know not---but these occurrences happen oftener in Bengal than is *quite convenient* to the parties most concerned.

We understand, that it has been decided by the Government, to establish a distinct Court of Sudder Dewani and Nizamut Adalut at Allahabad;-- annexing to its jurisdiction the districts included in the divisions of Benares and Bareilli, and part of that of Patna. It is said, that of the present Superior Court, Messrs. Rattray and Turnbull will preside over the new Court. We think this arrangement judicious, and it cannot fail to prove satisfactory to the inhabitants of those provinces: compared with whose convenience, any objections to the plan are insignificant.—*Ben. Hur. July 11.*

EUROPE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK—*April 2.*

THE session has been full of anomalies and irregularities; the Reform Bill seems to have already produced a revolution among the rules of Parliament, whatever it may ultimately do among the institutions of the country. We have, ere now, had the spectacle of the House of Lords discussing a tax before it had even been submitted in the form of a resolution to the House of Commons; and this week showed the same House debating a bill which might never reach them, and debating it not in principle, but in detail. So much the better. The discussion afforded a favourable specimen of the oratory of the Upper House. The speech of Lord Wharncliffe against the Bill had qualities of good sense and candour about it, of which the Commoners who opposed the measure showed no one symptom: his Lordship concedes the whole principle of the Bill, for he shows, that without a real and satisfying Reform, no Government can exist in England. Lords Durham, Brougham, Plunkett, and Grey, had of course little difficulty to encounter in defending the Ministerial plan. The Duke of Wellington was consistent to his former declaration, and is prepared to die in the last ditch—he opposes all Reform, for the very intelligible, and to us highly recommendatory reason, that it will occasion a great change in the mode of conducting the nation's business.

The debate in the Lords has been the principal feature of the week; the other business has been of a very miscellaneous character. Mr. Frankland Lewis has introduced his measure for regulating the sale of Coals; a measure which we have often recommended, and for which the Ministers merit the warm thanks of every one in the metropolis that owns a hearth. The Navy and various other Estimates have been considered. The Civil List is settled, or nearly so. The report of the Salaries Committee lies on the table. The Annual Indemnity Bill progresses. If a dissolution be called for—and who doubts it?—Ministers are ready.

Reform petitions have been numerous in both Houses, and have led to much conversation. On Monday, the Marquis Camden gave Lord Winchilsea a lecture on the impropriety of appearing at the Kent meeting,—forgetting that he had himself figured at a Kent meeting only a couple of years ago, along with Lord Winchilsea. Sir William Heathcote has discovered, by the way of "private and under seal," that the wealth and respectability of Hampshire are opposed to Reform; and has been complimented by Sir Charles Wetherell, as has Sir Richard Vyvyan, for voting against his constituents,—that being, according to Sir Charles, the unerring index of an honest and patriotic county member. The Cambridge petition drew forth, on Wednesday, some notable speeches. Mr. William Bankes made the House echo with laughter at his wit touching the slowness of its journey to town; Mr. Grove Price declared his intention (and was believed) of not sitting in a Reformed Parliament; Mr. Praed declined standing for the University against Lord Palmerston in case of a dissolution; and Mr. Atwood discussed the conduct of Sir Thomas Denman at the Queen's trial, in terms that Cobbett might have envied for their coarseness.

On Wednesday, Lord Farnham made an astounding announcement respecting the Irish Union. It seems, if the Reform Bill pass, the Protestants will be in great danger; the Catholics will return 40 members, and the Protestants only 65. To prevent this consequence, Lord Farnham says, they will join the Catholics to repeal the Union, and thus get rid of all their power together,- wisely jumping into the sea to avoid the risk of being drowned.

The right of the King to issue or omit issuing writs to boroughs was talked of on Tuesday, and the discussion revived on Wednesday: it seems to have excited great alarm in the breast of Sir Richard Vyvyan.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has brought forward his measure for ameliorating the distresses of Ireland, by advances of money on loan, for the purpose of carrying on public works; and the Archbishop of Canterbury promises a bill for restricting pluralities, as well as his bill, in a very improved form, for effecting compositions.

Amongst the minor improvements announced during the week, is the extension of the General Post-office in London to all places within three miles of the head office.

Among the departures from Parliament during the week, temporary and permanent, are three not unworthy of notice here. Sir HENRY PARNELL returns to his constituents of the Queen's County, as Secretary at War,—a wise and politic appointment. Lord Advocate Jeffrey goes to be legally elected at Malton. Both these members have quitted the House with prayers for their speedy return—with admiration for their principles and talents. The other departure—a slow and sullen one—is that of Sir James Scarlett, a Whig in theory despised by Whigs, a Tory in practice distrusted by Tories Sir James retires to the obscurity of the King's Bench. "No man bid God save him," when he left the House.

The West India question has been postponed until the 14th; the Reform question being also postponed from the 14th to the 18th.

The Commons adjourned on Wednesday night until the 12th. The indefatigable Lord Brougham continues to fag on till Tuesday next in order to "free his soul" by the reduction of the arrear of appeals which still remains; the public business of the Upper House ceased on Wednesday.

1. THE REFORM BILLS. On Monday, Lord Wharncliffe made his motion for returns connected with the population of England and Wales, which motion formed the text of a long disquisition on the Ministerial plan of Reform He avowed his possession of borough influence; it arose out of the possessions in land belonging to his family, and had been enjoyed by them for more than a hundred years. He was neither ashamed of the influence itself, nor of the manner in which it had been exercised; with one exception only, it had been employed to return to Parliament members of the family to whom it belonged. In opposing the measures of Ministers, he was wholly uninfluenced by any paltry personal wish for its preservation; if those measures could be shown to be beneficial to the people of England, none would more freely give up his private interests than he would for the purpose of promoting them. The public good, however, must be clearly made out. If some boroughs were to be swept away and some to be reserved, he would wish that his should be numbered in the former rather than in the latter class; for it had never advantaged his family farther than he had stated. The rank which he held he owed to no borough influence, but solely to the personal favour of the late King.

The cause of Reform, his Lordship observed, had made great progress in consequence of what had passed within the walls of Parliament. He would be the last to deny that there was a strong, or rather an irresistible feeling in its favour all over the country. An Administration formed on the principle of resisting all Reform, could not stand for an hour. It would be left in minorities every night. Reform was no longer the watchword of a faction, who took occasion of accidental distress to raise a clamour against the institutions of the country; it was every where recorded in resolutions and petitions passed at public meetings without an opposing voice. He had always been ready to fight against Reform, while there was a party out of doors to back him; he had fought while there was a chance of success; but it was useless any longer to prosecute a hopeless warfare. If much had been done to strengthen the demand for Reform by Parliament generally, their Lordships had their own peculiar share of that blame. The House of Commons had attempted to do their duty. When a borough was proved delinquent, they had passed a bill at once to punish it, and to gratify those who complained of it. When Grampound was found unworthy of the franchise it had abused, the Commons passed a bill to transfer its forfeited rights to Leeds. What did the House of Lords? They

disfranchised Grampound, but instead of giving the franchise to a large town, they gave it to a large country—they passed by Leeds to give two more members to Yorkshire. When Penryn, whose representatives the House of Commons had wished to transfer to Manchester, came under consideration, such was the strictness of evidence that their Lordships saw fit to enquire, that no disfranchisement took place and no transfer was effected. Then came the case of East Retford, whose members the Commons desired to confer on Birmingham; and this, the third town to which had been held out the prospect of direct representation, was destined to be disapponted equally with the rest— the franchise of East Retford was extended to the hundred of Bassetlaw; and thus, in point of fact, a little county was created in the midst of the county of Nottingham. From the moment, the country felt convinced that all attempts at Reform in that way were utterly futile—that the promises made them were only meant to deceive; and from that moment the people had begun to look on the two Houses of Parliament with jealousy and suspicion. In 1821, Lord John Russell introduced a bill to effect directly what the three disfranchisements alluded to would have to effect in directly,—a bill for conferring the right of returning two members each on Leeds, Manchester, and Birmingham. There voted for the bill 140, against it only 188: but the very intelligible hint which this large minority conveyed was thrown away, and the hint conveyed by the division on another motion of the same noble Lord was equally unheeded. Yet it was obvious, that in both of these cases his propositions fell far short of what the people demanded.

What was the complexion of the last general election? There were many persons sent to Parliament who did not pledge themselves to any specific plan of Reform, it was true; but was there one instance in which a member had come forward and boldly declared himself against all Reform? Then came the meeting of Parliament, and the celebrated declaration of the Duke of Wellington, still farther to excite the feelings of the people; and lastly, the introduction to power of a Ministry formed on the express pledge of carrying that measure to which their predecessors had declared their unqualified opposition. Under such a combination of circumstances, it was morally impossible to continue opposed to Reform. He, and those who like him had ever endeavoured to stave off the question, must perforce turn Reformers. He believed that the present House of Commons was one of the most upright and intelligent assemblies ever formed; but what mattered his or their opinion on such a subject, if the people did not concur in it? What then remained, but to do as little as possible more than absolute necessity required. They had been promised by the present Ministry a moderate and an efficient Reform. He had, indeed, understood Lord Grey to say that time had moderated his feelings on the subject of Reform——

Earl GREY said, he had mentioned such a moderation of Reform as was consistent with efficiency.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE so understood the Noble Earl. They had got an offer of a Reform which might be efficient but which was so far from moderate, that he believed it would put in danger the best institutions of the country. Even the plan of Reform propounded by Lord Brougham, in his triumphant round, previous to his election for Yorkshire, was nothing to that which he now supported. To find such a plan of large Reform supported by the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Canning, was, strange as had been the events that he had witnessed, what, without seeing it, he could never have believed. He had not expected from the present Ministry any paltry measure; but such a measure as they had produced—(he would not call it revolutionary, as that word was unpopular)—filled him with astonishment.

His principal objection was not, however, drawn from the probable consequences of the bill, but from the circumstance of its being wholly unnecessary. What did it do? It disfranchised sixty boroughs wholly, and deprived forty-six of one member each, and in all boroughs extended the franchise to householders of 10*l.* a year. It was called a returning to old principles, but when did such principles prevail? The right of voting was given to some of these boroughs as far back as Edward III.; many of them dated from Edward VI, and Elizabeth. It was doubtful if even at their creation they were more considerable than they now were: certainly the original right of returning members conferred on them by the Crown had no reference to their population or wealth.

The danger of equalizing the franchise, and the value of close boroughs as the means of introducing men of talent into Parliament, had been described by a very competent authority—Lord John Russell himself. In his Essay on the History of the English Government, published in 1823, Lord John, speaking of the former evil, had said—

"It is not to be denied that a body of ten thousand farmers or tradesmen will choose no man who is not known to them either by his station in the country, or by a course of popular harangues. If, then, you make none but elections by large bodies, you either shut out the aristocracy of talent from your assembly, and constitute them into a body hostile to your institutions, or else you oblige them to become demagogues by profession."

And he added, in allusion to the latter—

"Enlightened men of every class find their way into the English House of Commons. Those who have property in land are candidates for their respective counties;—those who have made their fortunes by commerce or manufacture, may easily establish an interest in cities with which they have some connexion, or in towns (there are many such), where, without bribery, the inhabitants require a man of fortune to support their public institutions, and give them his custom in laying out his income. There remains the aristocracy of talent, who arrive at the House of Commons by means of close boroughs, where there are nominated by peers or commoners who have the property of these boroughs in their hands. In this manner, the greater part of our distinguished statesmen have entered Parliament; and some of them, perhaps, would never have found admittance by any other way. The use af such members to the House itself, and to the country, is incalculable. Their knowledge and talent give a weight to the deliberations, and inspire a respect for Parliamentary discussion, which in these times it is difficult for any assembly to obtain. The speeches, too, of able and eloquent men produce an effect in the country which is reflected back again on Parliament, and thus the speech of one member for a close borough is often of more benefit to the cause of truth and justice than the votes of twenty silent senators. Some danger as well as anxiety, it may be thought, arises from the power of nomination to a seat in a representative body. The oretically, it would be better if the members sent by single persons were elected by a body of such constituents; but in practice it is not found that the borough proprietors combine together to sell their influence; on the contrary, they are firm to their several party connexions, and oftentimes they preserve to the House a great orator, whom the clamour of the day or a fortuitous circumstance has thrown out."

Lord Wharncliffe expressed his perfect concurrence in these sentiments; and instanced, as examples, the case of Fox among the dead, and among the living, Lord Brougham, Earl Grey, Lord Holland, Lord Goderich, who had sat for a rotten borough.

Lord Goderich—"A corporation."

Lord Wharncliffe—"A corporation, then." Lord Melbourne had also sat for a close borough. Lord Brougham—and who, he said it sincerely, better deserved to be the choice of a populous constituency?—sat for a close borough up almost to the moment of his being raised to the woolsack. He tried Liverpool, and failed; he tried a county twice—

Lord Brougham—"Thrice."

Lord Wharncliffe—"A large county."

Lord Brougham—"No; a small county."

Lord Wharncliffe—"Be it a small county.'

He failed, and at every failure fell back on a close borough. Looking to all these facts, Ministers seemed most ungrateful to the close boroughs. What Lord John Russell said was true—abolish the close boroughs, and young men must become demagogues to get into Parliament.

Surprised as he had been at the introduction of the bill, he was still more so at the unanimity—he regretted while he admitted the fact—with which it had been received. That it was well drawn, he admitted; but it was most delusive notwithstanding. The landed interest were allured with the bait of fifty-five additional members, to be chosen from within bounds which an emanation from the Privy Council was to describe; but in every one of the counties which were to return these additional members, there were large manufacturing districts, and it was well known that in all such cases the landed interest had but very little weight. The extension of the franchise also would tend directly to weaken the landed interest; though only householders of 10*l.* a year voted in boroughs, many of less property would vote in counties. Copyholds did not consist of farms, but for the most part of houses; leases of twenty one years were rare, unless of the same discription of property. The addition promised by the bill would be an addition not of agricultural, but of commercial members. Not only would the towns in a great degree regulate the county representation, but the consistency of the towns themselves would be enlarged beyond all bounds of moderation. The tax-paper was a most uncertain guide, for every man wished to keep out of it if he could. When a rent of 10l. conveyed a right to vote, means would soon be found to give the legal value to every house whatever. From inquires in the neighbourhood of London, he found that there was hardly a house below 10*l*: his assistant gardener to whom he paid 14s. a week, rented a house of 12*l.* The borough of Liverpool contained at present 6,000 voters—the bill would swell them to 25,000: how could these be polled in two days? The expense, to diminish which was one of the objects of the bill, might indeed be lessened by taking the polls in more places than one; but the necessity of canvassing in several places would make up for that advantage. Then if there were a contest for a county expected, must not each party have an agent to accompany the registering barrister on his rounds, to guard against attempts at giving undue advantage by improperly admitting or rejecting voters? It might be true, that the interests of manufactures and of agriculture were one---at least it had passed into an adage; but equally true it was that whenever their separate advantages were at issue, they were found to be two. He was therefore fully prepared, if a bill which gave such preponderance to manufactures were once passed, that the first consequence would be an attempt, and a successful one, to repeal the Corn Laws. If indeed that repeal were for ever so short a time denied to the people, would they not say, as they now said," We will have these laws repealed, or we will have another Reform of Parliament?"

Lord Wharncliffe went on to censure the introduction of the King's name as it had been introduced in the course of the proceedings on the bill. The precedent of its introduction in the case of the Catholic Bill could not be applied—in that case it was not untill direct assertions had been made of his Majesty's hostility to the bill that the Duke of Wellington stated that the King had given his entire sanction to it. The threat of a dissolution, held out in another place, was equally to be deprecated. If ever a measure required calm deliberation, that which was not so much a reform as a reconstruction of Parliament required it.

To the extent of the measure he had irrevocable objections. The disfranchisement of the close boroughs was thrown idly at the feet of the people, No one thought of asking, no one expected to receive such a sacrifice. Whig, Tory, Radical, held up their hands in amazement when it was announced. The plan was rash and inconsiderate; yet, now that the torrent was almost impossible to stop. It was most unnecessary to dissolve Parliament— the House of Commons had already stamped the measure with its approbation. (*Cries of* "*No, no* !" He believed that to be the fact, and so stated it, whether it made for his argnment or not. He feared any attempt to modify the bill in Committee would bevain. It had been stated, that by this bill its authors sought to have a permanent resting place against popular encroachment; but that was impossible. The Colonies, even if the people at home refrained, would next ask a direct interest in the Legislature; and who could gainsay their demand? Again, how were Ministers, at a period of excitement, to obtain those seats in the Lower House which were essential to the operations of Government? The Catholic question was not at all analogous to the present: there, we made one concession for good and all—at present it was proposed to give here, to take there, and in respect of a large portion of the community neither to give nor take. What was to become of a measure, on which, perhaps, the salvation of the county depended, but to which the popular voice was averse, in a House of Commons which spoke only the voice of the people? The moment the House resisted the popular will, all the wounds which this bill was intended to close for ever would re-open.

It was of importance to look to the condition in which their Lordships might eventually be placed by a vote of the Commons, backed by the voice of the people and a powerful press—it might be their duty still to resist the measure, but were they prepared to perform that duty? Were the present House of Commons to be dissolved, in respect of the Reform Bill, the next House would not be an assembly of legislators, but a convention of delegates—no man would be returned but with instructions to support it. If his voice could reach the Throne, he would declare to the ear of its occupant, that to dissolve the Commons at this moment might place the House of Lords in jeopardy—for would not they be in jeopardy, when instead of a calm and deliberate consideration of the measure, no alternative was offered them but open resistance to the will of the people, or instant and unconditional compliance with it? Lord Wharncliffe concluded.—

He had now gone through the different arguments which he had intended to employ against this bill. He hoped that his noble friends would give him credit for the sincerity of his belief, when he stated that he considered it to be a measure which, if passed, would be fatal to the Crown, would prevent the due and proper action of the different branches of the State, and which tended, if not to destroy the monarchy, to base it on a government of republican institution. (*Hear. hear !*) He had been born under a monarchy, he had lived under a monarchy, and he wished to see that monarchy last as a protection not only to his children, but to his children's children, and their still more remote descendants; and with these feelings he must say, that to such a bill as this he never could bring his reason to consent. (*Hear, hear* !)

Lord DURHAM and Lord SIDMOUTH rose at the same moment, but on the latter expressing his intention to speak to order, Lord Durham gave way.

Lord SIDMOUTH deprecated any further discussion. He had heard the first notice of Lord Wharncliffe with pain—his withdrawal of it with satisfaction. He trusted their Lordships would not persist in arguing on a bill which was not before them, and which, for aught they knew, never might be. Lord Sidmouth was proceeding to transgress his own rule, when he was in turn called to order by Lord Wharncliffe.

Earl GREY said, Lord Wharncliffe, when he gave notice of his intention to move for the returns, had fairly stated his intention to bring the question, with which they were indirectly connected, before the House. Their Lordships would decide how far the discussion he had commenced should proceed. After having listened to Lord Wharncliffe's elaborate address, he rather thought they could not properly stop at that stage.

Lord ELDON concurred with Lord Sidmouth. The course of Lord Wharncliffe was directly opposed to Parliamentary usage; and he took much shame to himself for not having sooner risen to put an end, if possible, to a discussion which must be attended with serious inconvenience. He therefore hoped it would not be persisted in.

Lord Brougham cautioned the House against yielding to this suggestion. Lord Eldon took shame to himself for not rising to put an end to the irregularity of the discussion, but not until he had sat listening for two whole hours to a skilful and able speech, embodying every thing that could, and many things that could and many things that could not, fairly be urged against the bill. Was it to go to the world, that the House could listen during all that time to a speech against Reform, and had not a minute's patience to bestow on a speech in its favour?

Lord DURHAM would have bowed, on question of order, to one of much less experience than Lord Sidmouth, had he not thought [illegible] recommendation—that the House, after [illegible] and applauding a speech against a [illegible] fore it, should pass from the subject to hear a word in favour of the [illegible] ter irregularity than the one which [illegible] put an end to. Lord Wharncliffe spoke of violence with which the pnblic press had advocated the principles of the measure; but what did that violence indicate, except that the people of whose opinions the press was no more than the echo, were unanimous in favour of it! All the journals that were respectable for extent of circulation or character advocated the necessity, not merely of a general measure of Reform, but of the Ministerial measure; and how could they be influenced to this community of sentiment, unless by the force of that public feeling in its favour of which they were the exponents? It was said the King's name had been unfairly introduced into the discussions on the Bill. Was it not another proof of the power of the public voice, that the King was induced to approve of a Cabinet that took office on the express pledge of bringing all the power of Government to bear on the cause of popular Reform? It was in this spirit that the name of the King had been introduced, and not as makeweight, either there or elsewhere. How did the present Ministry take power? Not because of the defeat of the late Ministry, on the Civil List, but because of their hostility to that very Reform now offered to the country. The Ministry of the Duke of Wellington fell because of the declaration of its head against all Reform. It was thought incapable of managing the affairs of the country after that declaration. No opposition was ever made to it. It was allowed, cheerfully allowed, to carry off the honours of Catholic Emancipation, even at the eleventh hour, which the slightest stand for the forty shilling freeholders would have wrested from it. The importance of Reform might be well judged from the instant, and total withdrawal of confidence from such a Ministry, so supported and so opposed on the declaration of its leader against the question. They had been charged with rashness—where was it displayed? They found the country disturbed—six agricultural districts almost in insurrection the workmen in the manufacturing counties ripe for combination, civil power without energy, magistrates afraid to act, the peaceable besieged in their houses, the lower classes openly opposed, the middle classes disinclined to the Government of the country. They had won back the latter by their pledges; they had suppressed the violence of the former by their firmness; tranquillity was restored, justice was vindicated and then came the introduction of that great measure without which none of these things could have been effected. It was efficient, for otherwise the people would have been justly dissatisfied; its basis was broad, for otherwise it could have had no principle of permanence in it—it gave the franchise to all who were capable of its independent exercise—it yielded to no extravagant claim—it satisfied every just demand. Had not all classes, manufacturing and agricultural, received it with gladness? Was not that a proof that it must be permanent? Look to the country meetings, to the numberless petitions above all others, look to the declaration of the London merchants—listen to the unanimous acclaim of the people sounding through its great organ—and then say if Government had not met the just expectations of the country. (*Loud cheers.*) Look to the ready acceptance which it met from those who were supposed to entertain ulterior views—to the frank spirit with which speculative opinions were dropped in its favour—and then say it did not promise permanence.

Lopping off the rotten boroughs was described as a revolution in the constitution of Parliament—how could Parliament be reformed without such a measure? These boroughs were so monstrous an abuse, that it would be a waste of words to demonstrate it.

Did not the House know that persons of every sect or religion nominated to seats in the other House of Parliament? Had they forgotten that the threat of a noble boroughmonger (Lord Camelford), that he would put his black servant in Parliament as a representative of the people of England, was not fulfilled from want of power on the part of the proprietor, but from his individual discretion? Lord Durham had himself heard the fact of nomineeship—that libel on the representation of a free people—distinctly avowed not long since in the other House of Parliament; and in common with, he was sure, most who heard him, he had heard of sales of seats in the other House being a matter of daily occurrence;—that, for example 1,200l. a year was sometimes paid to some borough-broking attorney for the representation of some rotten borough, which he perhaps had never heard of before, and which he perhaps would never visit. With such notoriety of abuse, how could these blots in the representation be permitted to remain?

Ministers had fixed on a population of 2[illegible] as the minimum, because, within that [illegible] by no extension of the franchise could

be rendered pure---the line was chosen from no attachment to theory, but solely from a view to general and practical good. It had been said that he had shown an interested regard for the county of Durham, with which he was intimately connected; but what was the fact? Durham contained 62,900 inhabitants more than the number fixed on as that which should entitle a county to two additional members; and if it had been excluded, then Cumberland, Leicester, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Salop, Worcester, and the East and North Ridings of York, must also have been excluded. With two of the towns in Durham county, to which the franchise had been extended, he had not the slightest connexion; and with the third the Marquis of Londonderry was more intimately connected than he was. He had stated, that below the line of 2,000 the case of a borough was looked on by the Government as irremediable; above that line it would be remedied by such an inclusion of the surrounding districts as should, in every case, confer on it at least 300 voters. The boroughs were thus fairly divided into incurable, curable, and whole: the first were disfranchised the second would be enlarged, the rest would be left as they were. Lord Wharncliffe had read an extract as against the measure from a work of the noble person who introduced the bill—Lord Durham would give one in favour of it from an authority which (he meant no disrespect) was entitled to even greater weight.

"Things of this world (said Locke, in the Thirteenth Chapter of his Second Book on Civil Government) are in so constant a flux, that nothing remains long in the same state. Thus people, riches, trade, power, change their stations; flourishing mighty cities come to ruin, and prove in time neglected desolate corners, whilst other unfrequented places grow into populous countries, filled with wealth and inhabitants. But things are not always changing equally, and private interest often keeping up customs and privileges, when the reasons of them have ceased, it often comes to pass that in governments, where part of the legislature consists of representatives chosen by the people, in tract of time this representation becomes very unequal and disproportionate to the reasons it was first established upon,"

Lord Wharncliffe spoke of a labourer who would, under the new bill, possess the right of suffrage—and, if in other respects eligible, why should not a labourer exercise that right? The number of electors under the proposed law had been greatly exaggerated. By the tax returns, there were but 378,786 ten-pound householders in England and Wales, of which only 116,000 rented houses from 10l. to 15l.; in Scotland there were 36,700, of which 17,900 only were of the lowest class. Lord Wharncliffe had spoken of 25,000 electors in Liverpool—there were only 19,007 inhabited houses in the whole borough and parish! It was said the people were disaffected—if they were, was it not the more necessary to conciliate them? But they were not. The lower classes were honestly and ardently attached to the present form of government; they asked only to recover under it the rights of which time and events had gradually deprived them. The attempt had been made, by the opponents of the bill, to excite a feeling in the lower classes against it; but they scorned all spmpathy with the Anti-Reformers. The powers to be exercised by the Privy Council had been sarcastically alluded to by Lord Wharncliffe—to what body in the state could they be better committed, than one which contained so large a number of eminent and honourable men, in no way connected with the existing Administration, and whose conduct was open to no insinuation of interested motives? The measure had been called revolutionary—its effect, it was said, would be a revolution: whence this sudden terror of a name that had been so often mentioned with reverence and respect by the opponents of the bill, when discussing the Catholic Bill, which worked much more important changes?

Allusion had, moreover, been made to the French Revolution—not to that which had recently occurred, but to the first French Revolution, which had taken place forty years ago; and certainly such parallels, if speciously suggested, were well calculated to terrify the weak minded and timid; yet why was it that that revolution had ever happened? The people had massacred their superiors, it was true, but for what cause? Not in consequence of their just claims having been granted, but because they were wrongfully denied and pertinaciously withheld. (*Hear!*) The populace were hurried into criminal enormities, not in the exultation of success, but in a paroxysm of despair.

In conclusion, Lord Durham said—

Government was certainly entitled to the approbation of the country, be the result of these disussions what it might. They were not influenced by a wish to change the institutions of the country, but proposed to enable their Lordships to exercise their privileges consistently with the legitimate rights of the people, and the real interests of the state. They would not detract from the lustre of the jewels in the diadem of the Monarch, but would secure him in the enjoyment of his dignity, sustained and cherished by an affectionate people; and they would confer on the great body of the nation the noblest blessing which freemen could experience, —a voice in the presentation which was to decide upon whatever affected their rights and properties, and all that was most dear to them. (*Cheeers.*)

The Duke of Richmond said, he had protested against the disfranchisement of 180,000 Irish freeholders, because, whatever was their previous character, the bill which disfranchised them was brought in at the very moment when they had vindicated their independence by choosing Mr. O'Connell in the face of the influence of those landlords by whom they had been previously held in thrall. They were condemned unaccused, undefended—were the rotten boroughs in that predicament?—were they not accused by the universal voice of the country?

Was there not on one side a Ministry which had floated into office on the tide of public opinion; and was there not on the other a Ministry which had laid down office in defending the system so universally complained of? Was there not at this moment an ex-Secretary of State fighting as if for life and death for his share in the borough of Tamworth? It was not likely indeed that either the right honourable gentleman or any one else would forget Westbury. (*Hear!*) Then, how ably had the interests of Boroughbridge been defended by the facetious drollery and legal astuteness of the ex-Attorney-General, its celebrated represetative!

The Ministers were accused of revolutionary projects.---As well might such a charge be urged against the Duke of Wellington because he, for the maintenance of the discipline of the army, introduced new regulations in various departments, or supplyed new men of superior energies for such as had become debilitated or decayed, as against those who proposed to draught off superannuated Gatton and worn out Old Sarum, and to substitute the youthful energies of Manchester, and the full-grown manhood of Birmingham.

The Marquis of Londonderry did not think that the Duke of Richmond, who was once a Church and State man, and a subscriber to the Eldon memorial, could clear himself of inconsistency in now associating with Whigs and Reformers.

The Marquis of Clanricarde anticipated for the bill, when it reached their Lordships, a very large majority. Though the House had been specially summoned on the occasion, not a solitary voice had been lifted up against Reform. Its rejection would, were it possible, be the most dangerous determination ever sanctioned by the House.

Every one who heard him was aware of the fact, that whatever was uttered within those walls went forth to the world, whether contrary to privilege or not; and they must also be aware, that they were thus put in possession of an extensive influence on the public mind: but it was for their Lordships to take care that that influence should be salutary, and not such as to make them fearful of their responsibility.

Lord Plunkett observed, that every one now acknowledged that Reform of some kind must be conceded.

It was a fair creditor, whose claim was to be attended to upon demand, and the only difference was as to the quantum of that demand. Some acknowledged the inconvenience of prompt payment, and would rather pay by instalments. Those who quarrelled with Reform now, quarrelled with it only on account of the extent to which the Bill would carry it.

Deprived of support among the living, Anti-Reform had recourse to the dead. Mr. Canning had been invoked to the aid of the opponents of the bill. Lord Plunkett believed, if that great man were alive, that he would, under totally changed circumstances, find it prudent to reconsider his opinions on the subject of Reform; but it was unjust to quote for the guidance of living men, the sentiments of those who were no longer capable of explaining or modifying them. They were not to be diverted from the realities around them "by their fear of the shadows that fell from dead men's tombs." The late Ministry was driven out on the question of Reform, the present Ministry came in upon that question; yet they were now to be pressed to the utterance to resign because they had honestly taken it up! What middle party could succeed them? Did they who resisted Reform offer any plan or project of their own, which the country was to accept instead of that now presented to it? The Ministers were accused of exciting the discontent of the people—were its causes, then, a secret? Under what circumstances did Earl Grey assume the post he now maintained?

The storm was growing, the surges lashing, the vessed was heavy laden and labouring in the troubled waters, and the helm had been abandoned by those who had been placed at it. His noble friend it was who had seized upon the helm, and who with mature experience had said, "I will undertake what they won't undertake; I will meet the danger which they won't meet; and with a firm hand I will point out to you the haven to which your course ought to be steered." Every honest man in the country was bound to assist in this great effort. His noble friend was calling upon them not to proceed through unexplored latitudes, and to enter on devious courses, but to steer cautiously, but boldly, to the only port that was capable of affording the nation protection and safety.

The Bill was first called revolutionary, and when that charge was abandoned, they were then told that the changes it meditated were almost as dangerous.

Did any noble Lord who heard him, and who was in the least acquainted with the history of his country, believe that great political changes were either unusual, unconstitutional, or bad? Did they not woe, and was not every stage of society indebted for all they possessed to some great change of what had been precedent?

The birthright of freedom—the undisturbed enjoyment of his property—the consent of the people to the imposition of a tax or the framing of a law—these were the great principles on which the constitution of England had turned for the last thousand years, and on which the constitution of any free government must ever turn. It never had been the custom of Englishmen to submit principles to rules, but to make rules bend to principles. What did their Lordships say of the Reformation? Was that no change? What to the original fixing of the forty-shilling franchise—the Scotch Union—the Irish Union—the Emancipation Act?

All these were great and rapid changes; but in what terms should he speak of the power which had been vested in the Crown of England, from time to time, of issuing new writs, and calling upon new places to send representatives into the Commons House of Parliament? This was, in fact, a great permanent machinery for working a series of perpetual changes.

The Anti-Reformers studied history as antiquarians, not as statesmen; they groped for specimens in dark and neglected corners; and they prized them, when found, not for the value of the metal or of the impress, but for the rust with which time had obscured their beauties. The growing intelligence of the people had been viewed with alarm—why? Whether it were dangerous or not, it was irrepressible. It rushed onwards, and no force could stay it. If they purified the institutions of the country, needed no safety-lamp. It had been said that the English constitution was the admiration of the world---

Every civilized nation admired in the English constitution the Bill of Rights, the institution of the Jury, the Habeas Corpus Act, the impartial administration of the laws by Judges who were independent of the influence of the Crown, and lastly, the theory of the Representative Legislature. Having acknowledged all this, he would now only beg leave to ask, who among these foreign admirers of the British constitution ever fell in love with the corporation of Old Sarum, or was enamoured of the free representation of Gatton? (*A laugh.*)

It was said that the plague-spots of the constitution neutralized one another's virulence—part of them were arranged on this side and part on that. Was the constitution to be for ever the creature of accident?

The physical system of the human body presented a beautiful economy of nature, and worked well; and if any accident occurred, such as an injury to a blood-vessel, nature accommodated herself to the change, and some substitute of organic function was produced. But when nature resumed her power, she dispelled all substitutes. The well-working of the political constitutions of England was the growth of happy accidents and lucky chances; but these would be dispelled when sound and enlarged principles were resumed.

The Lord Chancellor said, that hardly a day had passed or a petition been presented during the session, that they had not had some little irregular incidental discussion on one topic or another; and not a discussion had taken place without a deprecation of its irregularity. The constant complaint of the opponents of Ministers was, that the arguments against their measures were thus improperly and needlessly frittered down—their constant cry,

"Wait until an opportunity is given for a regular debate upon the bill,—wait till the moment comes for which we pant,—stay the wishful course of your proceedings, the advent of which we gladly hail, and then we will be no longer restrained by the fastidious feelings which now check our genius and depress our ardour for debate but we shall rush down into the arena, and meet you with gladness."

Still, however, nothwithstanding the strong wish thus expressed to keep the feast till the feast-day, the same process went on, till at length a notice was given, and it was agreed to have the grand debate with all its irregularities. The present discussion was entirely of their own seeking; and if ever such a discussion was defensible on precedent, it was. They had discussed the timber-duties, they had discussed the taxes. It was true—and the hair of Viscount Sidmouth might well stand on end to hear it—the Lords had discussed the merits of a tax before the Chancellor of the Exchequer had introduced it to the consideration of the Commons. At length, then, the day came, big with the fate of Lord Wharncliffe's important speech, and what followed?

After all this promise and preparation, they saw the noble Lord moving off *en echelon*, although he had just been entrenched behind the Commander-in-Chief. The noble Lord declined the combat, and moved off, aided by the light squadrons from the cross benches, until he had nearly emptied the House Ministers thus found themselves in a situation in which it was not very usual for Ministers to be placed. They were actually looking out for antagonists. Their eyes wandered over the House in all quarters to search for opponents; here and there they saw a bush, which led them to think that if the bush were well beaten, game might be sprung; the bushes were well beaten, and still no game took wing.

Under such circumstances, a lengthened or detailed defence of the bill was not called for. The most pointed argument formerly used against the Reformers—it was that which Mr. Canning wielded with singular force and dexterity—was,

We, the Anti-Reformers, follow a plain, straightforward, and direct course—our way is uniform and unqualified; but as for you, the advocates of Reform, there is no grappling with you; what one man amongst you will maintain, another gives up—what one clings to, another attacks—what one describes as the very foundation and corner-stone of the measure, another of you will tell us would be the ruin and total destruction of the constitution. There are as many plans amongst us as there are advocates for Reform; and you are all violent in the praise of your own theories, and in the condemnation of those put forward by your fellow Reformers.

Now, however, the tables were turned. He and his colleagues most cordially agreed in respect of the bill; all the people adopted it as their chosen child; minor differences were forgotten, disagreements composed, dissensions appeased,—all men, and with one voice, demanded the bill, and only the bill: but how stood matters in the camp of the enemy? Lord Wharncliffe, so long the steady and uncompromising opponent of Reform, now frankly admitted that Reform was necessary, and must be granted —not nominal, but real, effectual Reform. The Duke of Wellington again, after so many had changed their views and opinions, declared that his were unchanged. All who had formerly stood by him had become backsliders, victims of expediency; but he stood fixed, resolute, and alone. Lord Wharncliffe, then, differed not so much from the supporters of the bill as he did from the Duke, with whom he was now leagued to oppose it. He differed from the former only in degree—he was at issue with the latter on principle. The Reformers might now hurl back on their adversaries the weapons formerly launched at themselves. And this was the peculiar feature of the present struggle, because, though in respect of a positive measure, like that introduced by Government, the greatest variety of opinion might naturally be anticipated, it was difficult to see why those who had merely to negative what others assert, should so differ among themselves. Next, certainly, to the differences of its enemies, was the unanimity of its friends.

There was no admission, which he had ever heard made upon any great popular question, that came up to the ackowledgment which had been made by Lord Wharncliffe as to the unanimous acceptance of this great measure by all classes, all ranks, and all descriptions of persons in this country. Men of every sect, party, and class, who might hitherto have entertained a difference of opinion on the question of Reform, had, with a miraculous unanimity, abandoned all their differences, and had cordially united in favour of the present measure. But that was not the most extraordinary fact connected with the present measure. They who would be injured by it—they whose franchise would be virtually taken from them, with but a few miserable exceptions—the majority of that class who would be virtually disfranchised by this measure —joined the country and yielded to the torrent of opinion which had become quite irresistible, in favour of the measure.

A question had been put, from that quarter eminent for its sagacity—the Cross Benches—respecting the dates of the petitions that were pouring in upon both Houses of Parliament. The inference to which the answer to that question was meant to lead, was, that the grievances could not be great of which the complaints were so recent. But it was most false to charge the people with coming forward now to complain of evils long endured. In 1791, the tables of Parliament were covered with petitions; they were again covered in 1817; and now again, without concert, without arrangement, petitions poured in by thousands.

"But thus it ever is with injustice—it ever moves quicker than the complaints of its effects or the desire for redress.

'Injustice, swift, erect, and unconfined,
Sweeps the wide earth, and tramples o'er mankind,
While prayers to heal her wrongs move slow behind.'

But though prayers be slow, they are not less sure; and if injustice tramples o'er mankind, and sweeps the wide earth, and if prayers lag behind, it is as sure as that it is in the power of Heaven to grant redress, that injustice always leads to complaint—that the denial of right engenders the sense of worng; and were the Government even insensible to the signs of the times, and to all the other examples which it has before it, it would, in my opinion, be perfect madness on its part to resist the unanimous appeal of a suffering people. (*Loud cheers.*) I give you not counsel, my Lords, to yield to menace or to bend to fear. I only give you that counsel which I have before addressed to the other House of Parliament; I but give you that counsel which has been often given to you before by those noble persons who have been most forward in promoting the success of this great and healing measure of Reform. They honestly and manfully performed their duty in those times at the risk of the animadversions which it might draw down upon them. They laughed at the ridiculous charge of yielding to vain fears; but if they did fear a discontened people, I tell you plainly, my Lords, that I share in that fear with them. I own that I fear the discontent of an unanimous people, and that I should tremble at the thought of going on further without endeavouring to appease it, feeling as I do that they ask only for their right; and that right, if withheld, and wrong, if unredressed, might rouse their slumbering strength to fury. That appears to me a reason which fairly calls upon us to yield to the just demands of the people."

The disfranchisement portion of the Bill had been the subject of most frequent attack—it was considered to be most open to it; but there he was most prepared to meet Lord Wharncliffe, or any opponent of the Ministerial plan of Reform. Mr. Canning objected to all change.

When you pointed to Manchester, he replied, that it was represented by Liverpool; when questioned touching Scotland, were all was virtual representation—where there was nothing popular at all, he answered that a change in the representation of Scotland would be only a portion of Parliamentary Reform; when a delinquent burgh was put down, he would justify the case by the necessity of it. But now they were told that the putting down of a borough was a revolutionary project,—as if their number had always been fixed, or were always to remain so. Had not many of these boroughs been altered and abrogated even in comparatively recent times? From a statement made by Mr. Pitt, it would appear that about the period of the Revolution not fewer than seventy disfranchisements and thirty-one enfranchisements took place. Was that practice revolutionary, which, up to the seventeenth century, had been possessed and constantly exercised by the Crown? Mr. Canning had been repeatedly alluded to in these debates; but there was another and a greater than Mr. Canning,—he of whom Mr. Canning was the follower and pupil, Mr. Pitt—Mr. Pitt was for a long time a strenuous Reformer: in office he voted for it; he introduced a measure of Reform, and divided the House upon it; and he never attempted to conceal his mortification at the disappointment of his Reform plan. What was it? To add one hundred members to the Lower House,—a more revolutionary measure than the one now proposed, which only aimed at reducing the number nearer to what it was before 1800. The opponents of the bill called for "moderate" Reform; but he felt assured, that if Ministers had introduced a "moderate" measure, they would have met with quite as much opposition as they now did.

Suppose half the rotten boroughs had been disfranchised, or that all of them had been mutilated of half their members, would it not have been said to them—"Why do you stop there? had you not better lop off all? for, if you had, you could not have committed a greater violation of the principle of the constitution?" (*"Hear, hear!" from Lord Wharncliffe.*) He perceived that his noble friend appreciated the force of his reasoning. (*Laughter, and cries of "No, no!" from Lord Wharncliffe.*) Yes, his noble friend did, only his noble friend was surprised to find that the argument should have struck them in the same way. (*Laughter*) His noble friend, and those who held the same language, would have said to them, "Why do you stop here? the argument which will justify the taking away one borough, will justify the taking away another; then why should you be both rapacious and inconsistent? (*Laughter.*) Why this half measure—do you think the people will like it? Oh, no; you may gratify your foolish partialities; you may retain your cherished Gatton, your beloved Boroughbridge, and your favourite Sarum; but do you think the people will like you as well for this as if you had put them all in your cauldron together? You are doing all you can to protect your plan from the assaults of enemies within doors, but you are not doing that which the people expect from you?" (*Hear, hear!*)

It was admitted that the people were earnest for Reform—would any plan of Reform that did not involve the principle of disfranchisement satisfy them? Disfranchise, then, they must—how would they do so?

Would they disfranchise all the boroughs on one side only? That would be such an apparent job, that it would not be tolerated for a moment. They must take some from one side and some from another,—*spoliating*, as they called it, first a friend and then a foe,—thus converting former friends into foes, but not making any friends among former foes; and thus they might be compelled to sacrifice, unless pity for a recent purchase withheld their hand, even Gatton itself. (*Laughter.*) But no matter what way they disfranchised; disfranchise they must; and then, what would become of the principle—what of the arguments that were founded on spoliation, the invasion of property, and the violation of the spirit of the constitution? (*Hear, hear.*)

The rotten boroughs, then, were gone irretrievably, under any system of Reform. But were they to take no steps for purifying the open boroughs, where scenes were often exhibited which were much more offensive than any that the close boroughs offered? Must they not remedy such abuses as that of Liverpool, the stench of whose iniquity had gone forth over the whole of the nation? Must they not, then, regulate the franchise, as well as cut of the close boroughs? And if they regulated the franchise, could they avoid cutting off that grand source of corruption and contamination, the out-voter? Could any possible result of the present Bill be worse than the results of the present system? What would be thought of a man who, to get rid of his creditors, bought a seat for a couple of months? What would they think of such a case as this?—

"A man bought a borough for 40,000l. or 50,000l.—I say bought a borough, because that is the phrase; and your Lordships know, that what is really bought is the power of deciding upon peace and war, upon all affairs of commerce, upon Parliamentary Reform, upon the amount of taxation—in a word, upon all the great and vital questions on which the prosperity, perhaps the existence, of the empire depends. This, my Lords, is the meaning of buying a borough. (*Cheers and laughter.*) Well, in the case of which I am speaking, the money was not to be paid down at once—perhaps it was not convenient; and it being agreed that the prompt should be at six months, there was to be discount, of course; and what do your Lordships suppose the discount was? Money, perhaps. Oh no, my Lords; the simple men out of doors, and particularly those on the Stock Exchange, would have answered, simpletons as they are, "money;" but in this case, the discount was not money, but a man. (*Cheers and laughter.*) Yes, it was said to the purchaser, 'You shall go out for a time, and another shall go in; and so the affair shall go on, and the discount be taken until the time for the prompt comes.' (*Much laughter.*) Your Lordships think this very laughable only on account of the gross and flagrant incongruity of it; and the incongruity consists in a man having been the representative of five per cent on 40,000l. or 50,000l. for a few months, instead of being, what he ought to have been, a representative of the people." (*Cheers and much laughter.*)

But the extension of the franchise was what was most to be noticed in the Bill. It was no longer just, expedient, or even safe, that the great mass of the people should remain unrepresented—their knowledge, intelligence, industry, forbade their Lordships, if they valued the welfare of the state, to continue to overlook this one only point regarding the people, their right to be represented in Parliament.

If the three kingdoms had not been united, the Crown must have issued writs to the large towns, and he believed that the Crown must also have discontinued the issue of writs to the boroughs. All therefore, which they were called upon now to do, was to do that regularly which but for the Union must have been done irregularly; and that, but for the Union, that would have been done by the Crown which they were now called upon to do by Act of Parliament, he had no more doubt than he had of the ultimate success of this great, this important, this healing measure of Reform. (*Cheers.*)

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, in his opinions the state of the representation ought not to be altered. He could see no better right that Parliament had to disfranchise a close borough, then to deprive him of his honours or his estate. Necessity might induce them to dispense with strict law, but in the present instance no necessity was proved. Much had been said of the voters and of the expediency of increasing their number—but the present question was, not what the voters, but what the representatives were to be. It was, what was to be the constitution of the House of Commons, that Government was bound to look to in framing such a measure as the present Bill. The present House of Commons he thought as complete and as efficient as any that could be formed, and one which since the peace had done its duty as honestly and well. It continued to act so up to the close of last session, and but for the introdution of the Reform question, it would have done so through the present session. The inference attempted to be drawn from the Catholic Bill, was not correct. He conceded Emancipation, to avoid the civil war with which the country was treatened. It was true that the French Revolution had occasioned a strong sensation here, and stronger desire had been excited by the speeches upon it for Parliamentary Reform, than the people had left or displayed for some time before; but the desire was by no means irresistible. If Parliament decided against Reform, the country would submit without a murmur. The fashion, which was caught from the Belgians and French, had now subsided, and the people saw that the necessary consequences of revolutions were distress and ruin: if, therefore, Parliament determined that no Reform ought to be granted, its determination would be cheerfully concurred in. In respect to the Civil List question, he did not say there was any combination against him; still it was extraordinary that those who seldom agreed on any question, should agree to oppose Government on that. But his resignation the day after had not the slightest connexion with his opinions on Parliamentary Reform,—although he was free to admit, that he went out next day rather than that his quitting of office should be deemed the result of the division on the question of Parliamentary Reform, which was then expected to come on immediately after. He did not, by resigning, give up the question of Reform, but he thought it quite possible that the same majority which divided against him on Monday, on the Civil List, might divide against him on Tuesday, on the Reform question.

The present Ministry took office under three pledges,—Peace, which he hoped they would be able to maintain; Retrenchment, where they could do little; and Reform, where they proposed to do much. Some of the more general results of the new measure had been stated by Lord Wharncliffe: he would only state what would be its working in his own county, Hampshire.

He was convinced that there were not less than 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants of towns in Hampshire, who would have votes for the county as well as the freeholders, Now, of whom did this class of electors consist? They were shopkeepers—respectable shopkeepers—in the towns. Where they fit persons to be only electors to return county members to a Parliament which was to govern the affairs of this great nation, consisting of one hundred millions of subjects, and so many various relations, foreign, domestic, colonial, commercial, and manufacturing? Men of he description he had mentioned, with their prejudices and peculiar interests, however respectable as a body, could not be fit to be the only electors of members of the House of Commons?

So confidently was the influence of these additional voters rockoned on, that already was an association formed in London for the purpose of instructing them in the choice of candidates. Associations of such a kind had been found effectual to put down the strongest Government. What security existed even for the seats of their Lordships, if a committee were sitting in London to guide, under a Reformed Parliament, the whole of the elections of the country? Look to the results or such a society in France, notwithstanding the repeated attempts at meeting it by alterations in the qualification. The Duke went on to say, that alluding to France, he must deny having ever corresponded with Prince Polignac; of whose proceedings he knew as little, perhaps less, than the Lord Chancellor knew of them. (*A laugh.*) He was no apologist of that minister, but situated as he was, a revolution was impossible. And when he saw an attempt to establish a similar uniformity of suffrage in the country, he must say, that we were going far to incur similar dangers. France offered us a warning, not a model. How was the Government to carry any plan, however wise, into execution? How was the Chancellor to carry forward those judicial improvements which he had so eloquently and ably recommended? How was the Church establishment—an establishment guaranteed by the Coronation Oath and by the Union Treaties of Scotland and Ireland—to be preserved, with a Parliament modelled as they proposed? The King might still last—he might still have the power of the Army and Navy; but the Constitution would no longer be the same constitution, the country would not go on as it had done, England would be England no longer. (*Hear, hear!*)

Lord BROUGHAM—"I assure the noble Duke that I never had any concern with Polignac or Charles the Tenth; and with respect to their opponents, I merely, in conjunction with the Liberal party in this country, recommended them to take the side of mercy."

Earl GREY believed that there was not one voice in the House, and but very few in the country, that accorded with that of the Duke of Wellington in declaring that no Reform was required. In his declaration against Reform, the Duke was clear and decided enough; but in assigning a cause for quitting office, he was not so intelligible. He denied that it was at all connected with that question, yet he in the same breath stated that he resigned to prevent Government from being beaten on it.

The Duke of WELLINGTON—"I resigned because, after the division of Monday, I felt that I did not enjoy the confidence of the House of Commons. I might have remained in office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday—possibly longer; but I wished to save the King the embarrasment of the Ministry's being beaten on the Reform question."

Earl GREY—It appeared, then, that the noble Duke, having determined to resign on the Civil List question, hurried that resignation lest he should be beaten on the Reform question. It was granted that there existed a strong desire in the country for Reform, and the declaration of the Duke went to admit that there was also a strong party favourable to it in Parliament. The Duke of Wellington made his famous declaration, to which he had now declared his inflexible adherence, on the first day of Parliament: it was indeed elicited by the contrary declaration made by himself: if, then, the Duke claimed to be consistent, had not he as strong reason to be so? And how, if he regarded his consistency, with that recent declaration of sentiments which he had cherished throughout his whole life, could he take office but on the terms on which he had taken it? He came into office pledged, as the Duke stated, to three things: to Peace, on which head the Duke had said he would put no question, and had any been put, it would have been his duty not to answer its to Retrenchment, where certainly he had not effected all that he wished, and looking to the state of the country when he took the reins of power, it was not wonderful that his efforts that way should not have been so successful as he expected,—yet he had prospectively reduced the Pension List from 149,000*l*, per annum to 75,000*l*.; of principal offices forty or fifty, of subordinate sixty or seventy had been abolished. The bill by which the third pledge of Ministers was sought to be redeemed, was now under their discussion. A complaint had been urged of the use made of his Majesty's name in reference to that Bill. For the purpose of influencing the votes of Parliament, nothing could be more irregular than the introduction of his Majesty's name; but nothing was more common than to inform either House that the King was personally cognizant of what his Ministers were about to introduce. Such a procedure was adopted in the case of the Emancipation Bill, and no one blamed it. The Government had also been accused of employing threats: on that subject he could only repeat what he had before stated—

He thought the measure of Reform now recommended by the Ministers of the Crown was of the greatest importance to the well-being of the country; that measure he was committed heart and soul; and he would not shrink from giving any advice to his Majesty to adopt every constitutional means to carry it into effect.

The Duke said, if the bill were passed, Government could not be carried on; but he forgot to give a reason why. So he said, that in such a case no question of finance, or of colonial interest, or of any great interest could be discussed. The plain meaning of this objection was, that on great interests Government would not have power to dictate to the House of Commons. Then they were to have their fears roused on the subject of tithes. But the people of England were attached to the Church; and a purer representation, while it would have the way to a reform of Church abuses, would only tend to strengthen that attachment. It was said that the present Reform would afford no resting place—that if they conceded to the people what they now demanded, the concession would only stimulate further and more extravagant demands. The universal satisfaction with which the Bill had been hailed, did not seem to indicate any such result. But were it as certain as it was improbable, how would the determination to oppose demands which were acknowledged to be irresistible prevent it? Whatever Government should assume power in future, must be a Reforming Government whatever Reform was granted, must be an efficient one. If there was an efficient Reform short of what the present Government had proposed, let it be produced, that Government might judge of it. But short of it, no measure could be satisfactory. When he first mentioned the subject, the very day he entered on office, he stated that the plan of Reform he meant to propose would be a moderate one, but he said also, it would be effective. He was not, in bringing it forward, "to keep the word of promise to the ear, and break it to the hope." His first inclination, he admitted, was to confine the measure within narrower limits; but, after discussing it with his colleagues in office, he felt convinced that nothing narrower would satisfy the people of England, and give the Government security or respect. It has gone forth, and immediate peace and harmony was the consequence. It fell like oil on the troubled waters; and if passed into a law, he had every expectation that there would ensue a season of peace and tranquillity, of improvement in the wealth, of additions to the prosperity of the country, such as England had not witnessed for many bygone years. On the Catholic question a calculation had been made of the feelings of the country—there were, of counties, 19 for and 17 against that measure; of principal towns, 26 for and 19 against it. On the present question, there were 27 counties and for 9 against; 37 principal towns for and 8 against. Earl Grey concluded—

The noble Duke has said, that if Parliament should reject the measure, he is satisfied the country would submit without a murmur. I admit that, if the measure were rejected, there might be no opposition to the authority of the law, no throwing off attachment and allegiance to the Government. I trust and hope such would be the result; but that there would not be a murmur—let not the noble Duke "lay that flattering unction to his soul." That there would be a general attempt by every legal and constitutional means to urge on Parliament the adoption of the measure—that there would be discontent and agitation throughout the country, which would keep it in alarm and irritation—and that the consequence would be a state of things similar to that which preceded Catholic Emancipation in Ireland—I have not a doubt. The very persons who now reject the measure would find themselves obliged to agree to it. (*Hear!*) For my own part I maintained my opinions on that question for more than thirty years, through good report and evil report; I was driven from office by an endeavour to make a slight step towards it; and it was a sacrifice I willingly made for that object. In all the discussion that I heard on that question, it was contended that Catholic Emancipation produce the subversion of the constitution, and the separation of the two countries. No man argued more strongly against that measure than the noble Duke. I well remember the noble Duke saying that it was not Catholic Emancipation that Ireland wanted; adding—and the words sank deep into my ear—that Ireland had never been more than half conquered. Such opinions were uttered as confidently by the persons respecting this measure. At the end of a few years they found the error they laboured under in resisting the Catholic claims; and the measure of Emancipation was proposed by the very men who had so long withstood it. Had the discovery been no sooner, the evils which now oppress Ireland would perhaps by this time have disappeared. The measure of Reform may now be carried; but if it be put off till it is forced upon the House by a voice of thunder from the people, who shall say what will be the consequence when that which can now be granted as an act of favour is forced upon the Legislature, and when the same effects have occurred from delay in this case that occurred from delay of Catholic Emancipation? I am firmly convinced, that it is a measure which will satisfy the country, and that without it the Governmen. cannot now security.

CAPTAIN BEECHEY'S NARRATIVE.*

There is nothing of which Great Britain is more justly proud, than the great and successful efforts which she has made to enlarge the boundaries of geographical knowledge. With enlightened policy she has pursued her object, as a means of promoting science, as an assistance to her extensive commerce, and as adding another wreath to those already won by her intrepid seamen. As mistress of the ocean, she has felt it a duty to eclipse all other nations by the magnitude of her operations, and from the time of Cook we find a continued series of discoveries and scientific voyages, forming altogether one of the most instructive and amusing walks in modern literature. Other nations have from time to time contributed their mite, according to the means they possessed; to the French we are particularly indebted. The names of Bougainville, La Perouse, and more recently, of D'Urville, adorn the annals of discovery. The Russians have also added to the general stock, and Kentztern and Kotzebue's voyages contain much information and interest. None,

* Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Behring's Strait, to co-operate with the Polar Expeditions. Performed by his Majesty's ship Blossom, under the command of Captain F. W. Beechey, R. N. in the years 1825, 26, 27, 28. In two parts, 4to.

however, have at all equalled this country in vastness and continuity of enterprise, or in brilliancy of success. and the enlightened intentions of our Government have been ably seconded by the spirit of its officers and men. The character of the British seaman adapts him to such pursuits. Patient under the greatest privation, with a hardihood of body capable of supporting fatigue in all climates, he is possessed of a certain enthusiasm of character and energy which has borne him onwards, triumphantly, through all emergencies. The voyages to which we have alluded bear evident marks of these distinguishing characteristics; and the manliness and straightforward simplicity of their narratives are not the least pleasing traits of the British tar.

To the work upon our table these observations are remarkably applicable, and we can fearlessly say that the name of Beechey will go down to future ages inferior in estimation to none of his predecessors.

The attention of the world has long been occupied with the attempts of Great Britain to discover a North passage to the Pacific round the continent of America, detailed in the successive voyages of Ross, Parry, Lyon, and Franklin, who commanded the several expeditions. In the farther pursuit of this object, in the year 1824, it was determined, at the same time that Parry attempted to discover a passage Westward through Prince Regent's Inlet, that Captain Franklin should proceed overland to the M'Kenzie River, and descend it with a view to meeting Parry, continue his discoveries along the shores of the Polar Seas, and, if possible, attain to Behring's Strait. Now as both expeditions would require a ship to meet them with supplies at that place, Captain Beechey was selected as a proper person to command her; but, besides bringing Captain Franklin and his companions home, if successful, there were other objects connected with our knowledge of the Pacific, to which our Government thought it advisable to direct the commander's attention. The execution of these various duties formed the object of the present voyage. In January 1825, Captain Beechey was, in consequence, appointed to H. M. S. Blossom, bearing a complement of one hundred and ten persons in all. His instructions, in full, are given in the introduction, and Captain Beechey takes the opportunity of bearing testimony to the zeal and ability evinced by his officers throughout the many ardous duties of the campaign.

Captain Beechey makes no mention of his ship's company, but from the narrative we may infer, that their conduct throughout was satisfactory to him. It is worthy of remark, how great an advantage our officers have in this respect. A contemporary French voyager, M. D'Urville, in a description of the Loyalty Islands, which he visited in June 1827, in the Astrolabe, complains, after his ship had experienced a series of bad weather, and lost her anchors and cables, that the "morale" of his crew, "étoit singuliérement ébranlé;" and it had just been announced that the crew of a discovery ship, fitted out by the American Government, has actually mutinied and landed their officers "bag and baggage," on the coast of Peru.

On the 19th of May the Blossom left England, and on the voyage to Valparaiso touched at the usual places; leaving that place on the 29th of October, Captain Beechey launched fairly into the Pacific, and on the 17th of November touched at Easter Island, where the treachery of the natives caused an attack upon the boats, by which a chief, who had headed the people, fell. In alluding to former visitors, Captain Beechey takes occasion to speak in the highest terms of our immortal countryman Cook, and, as the humanity of his character has been lately assailed by a Committee of the Geographical Society of Paris, we shall extract the passage. After mentioning that the "much lamented" La Perouse had introduced many useful fruit-trees into the island, of which apparently no traces remained, he says:—

"Cook had no opportunity of benefiting the islanders in this way, but he planted in them a warm and friendly feeling towards strangers; and his usual rectitude and generous treatment taught them a lesson of which La Perouse felt the good effects, and which, possibly, might have existed until now, but for the interference of a few unprincipled masters of vessels, who have, unfortunately, found their way to the island; and, I fear, these communications are more frequent than is generally supposed."

Passing through the Dangerous Archipelago, the Blossom, in compliance with her orders, proceed to Pitcairn's Island, the spot now well known to the world as the last refuge to the mutineers of the Bounty. It will be recollected that some years ago, an American captain, of of the name of Folger, discovered their retreat. He wrote to the Admiralty, to say under what circumstances he had fallen in with these people,, and stated some other particulars. This account was generally disbelieved, but he mentioned two facts which gave the Secretary of the Admiralty an opportunity of proving his veracity; the first was that they possessed an old chronometer, made by Kendall; secondly, that although the old man, the only surviving mutineer, went by the name of Adams, he affirmed that his real appellation was Alexander Smith. Mr. Barrow, immediately wrote to the Navy Office, to know who was the person that made the Bounty chronometer, without referring to the statement, and if A. Smith's name was on the books. The reply, after searching their archives, was, first, that she had a time-piece made by Kendall; secondly, that there was a seaman on board, by name A. Smith, a native of Shoreditch.

H. M. S. Briton visited the island in 1814, but for a few hours only. It was reserved for Captain Beechey to give us the full details of the interesting history of the career of the mutineers in crime and bloodshed, contrasted as it is with their subsequent suffering and repentance, and the present prosperity and comparative civilization of their guiltless offspring.

"The interest which was excited by the announcement of Pitcairn's Island from the mast-head brought every person on deck, and produced a train of reflections that momenterily increased our anxiety to communicate wish its inhabitants, to see and partake of the pleasures of their little domestic circle, and to learn from them the particulars of every transaction connected with the fate of the Bounty; but in consequence of the approach of night, this gratification was deferred until the next morning, when as we were steering for the side of the island on which Captain Carteret has marked soundings, in the hope of being able to anchor the ship, we had the pleasure to see a boat under sail hastening towards us. At first, the complete equipment of this boat raised a doubt as to its being the property of the islanders; for we expected to see only a well-provided canoe in their possession, and we therefore concluded that the boat must belong to some whale-ship on the opposite side; but we were soon agreeably undeceived by the singular appearance of her crew, which consisted of old Adams and all the young men of the island.

"Before they ventured to take hold of the ship, they enquired if they might come on board, and upon permission being granted, they sprang up the side, and shook every officer by the hand with undisguised feelings of gratification. The activity of the young men outstripped that of old Adams, who was, consequently, almost the last to greet us. He was in his sixty-fifth year, and was unusually strong and active for his age notwithstanding the inconvenience of considerable corpulence. He was dressed in a sailor's shirt and trowsers and a low-crowned hat, which he instinctively held in his hand until desired to put it on. He still retained his sailor's gait, doffing his hat and smoothing down his bald forehead, whenever he was addressed by the officers. It was the first time he had been on board a ship of war since the mutiny, and his mind naturally reverted to scenes that could not fail to produce a temporary embarrassment, heightened, perhaps, by the familiarity with which he found himself addressed by persons of a class with those whom he had been accustomed to obey. Apprehension for his safety formed no part of his thoughts; he had received too many demonstrations of the good feeling that existed towards him, both on the part of the British Government and of individuals, to entertain any alarm on that head; and as every person endeavoured to set his mind at rest, he very soon made himself at home.

"The young men, ten in number, were tall robust, and healthy, with good-natured countenances, which would any where have procured them a friendly reception; and with a simplicity of manner and a fear of doing wrong which at once prevented the possibility of giving offence Unacquainted with the world, they asked a number of questions, which would have applied better to persons with whom they had been intimate, and who had left them but a short time before, than to perfect strangers, and inquired after ships and people we had never heard of. Their dress, made up of the presents which had been given them by the masters and seamen of merchant ships, was a perfect caricature. Some had on long black coats, without any other article of dress, except trowsers? some shirts without coats, and others waistcoats without either; none had shoes or stockings, and only two possessed hats, neither of which seemed likely to hang long together."

Captain Beechey then goes on to detail the history of the Bounty, as given by Adams. Murder and wretchedness followed the commission of their crime, and horror succeeding horror stained the first annals of their

"Sea-green isle—their guilt-won Paradise."

A sincere repentence then took place in the mind of Adams, the last survivor of the mutineers, who seems from the beginning, to have been an unwilling instrument, and he determined to reform the wives and decendants of his companions, and to propagate amongst them by his precepts and example, the blessing of Christianity. How well he succeeded, is fully proved by the book before us; a more primitive, innocent, or happy state of society than that of the Pitcairn's Islanders can hardly be imagined.

One new and curious fact, connected with the history of the mutineers, particularly demands our attention. It appears that Christian was not the author of the plot to seize the vessel, but that he was instigated by some other individual, whose name is not given. The character and conduct of Christian has long attracted the curiosity of the world. For a man of education and a gentleman to throw aside his allegiance to his country, to set his chief a-drift in an open boat, and then vanish with his adherents, in an impenetrable concealment somewhere in the solitude of the great Pacific, were circumstances so romantic as to have filled our minds with wonder, and even to have called forth the poetic strains of one of our most illustrious poets. Every thing then tending to throw a light on the history of this extraordinary being, we anxiously looked for, and we have been proportionally disappointed at this unexpected omission. Adam's relation, rendered matter of history by his recent death, was intended for the public; and as nearly half a century has elapsed since the events took place, the feelings of individuals cannot be expected to suffer. Who, then, was this master-spirit who controlled the dark intriguer, and who brought about a mutiny, which, both in its history and results, has riveted the attention of the world?

A school is established in the island for the young people; the elder class employ their time in the cultivation of the ground, in repairing their houses and boats, and in making fishing-lines. Occasionally, when the weather is fine, after their noon-tide meal, they take short trips to sea, in their canoes, fishing. In short, diligence and regularity distinguish all their movements, and the Evening Hymn invariably closes their peaceful day. Like the inhabitants of the happy valley of Rasselas, they rise in the morning and lay down at night pleased with each other and with themselves. Such is the rational and simple existence of these unsophisticated islanders, the even tenor of whose existence seems only to blend the pleasing vicissitudes of labour and repose.

"When we were about to take our leave, our friends assembled to express their regret at our departure; all brought some little present for our acceptance, which they wished us to keep in remembrance of them; after which, they accompanied us to the beach, where we took our leave of the female part of the inhabitants. Adams and the young men pushed off in their own boat to the ship, determined to accompany us to sea as far as they could with safety. They continued on board, unwilling to leave us, until we were a considerable distance from land, when they shook each of us feelingly by the hand, and, amidst expressions of the deepest concern at our departure, wished us a prosperous voyage, and hoped that we might one day meet again. As soon as they were clear of of the ship, they all stood up in their boat, and gave us three hearty cheers, which were heartily returned. As the weather became foggy, the barge towed them towards the shore, and we took a final leave of them, unconscious, until the moment of separation, of the warm interest their situation and good conduct had created in us."

The recent death of Adams has, we fear, left these people in the hands of two or three seamen, who have established themselves amongst them. As discussions may arise, we think that our Government would act humanely by directing that one of the ships stationed on the coast of the Pacific, be sent occasionally to visit this interesting community, for the purpose of giving them advice and protection.

Leaving this singular island, the Blossom threaded again the studded Archipelago of the Pacific,

"O'er whose blue bosom rise the starry isles;"

and she visits next in her way Gambier's Group, an extensive cluster, principally of coral formation, with some few volcanic islands in the centre. The natives of this place had seldom before been visited by Europeans, and proved themselves treacherous and fierce. Captain Beechey describes the manner in which he kept his ship clear as follows:—

"I determined, since the main-deck was cleared, that it should be kept so, and placed a marine at each of the ladders; but, as the native tried every method to elude their vigilance, the sentinels had an arduous task to perform; and disturbances must inevitably have arisen in the execution of their orders, had it not been for our Newfoundland dog. It fortunately happened that this animal had taken a dislike to our visitors; and the deck being cleared, he instinctively placed himself at the foot of the ladder, and, in conjunction with the little terrier, who did not forget his perilous hug of the day before, most effectually accomplished our wishes. The natives, who had never seen a dog before, were in the greatest terror of them; and Neptune's bark was soon found to be far more efficacious than the point of a sentry's bayonet, and much less likely to lead to serious disturbances. Besides, his activity cleared the whole of the main-deck at once, and supplied the place of *all* the sentinels."

Captain Beechey complains of the propensity of these people to theft. He here again takes occasion to speak in the highest terms of approbation of the system pursued by Cook; a system, in case of these depredations, of severe retribution: he says, that, in the end, it is better calculated to preserve peace and friendship than the opposite plan, which was adopted by Perouse at Easter Island. As Captain Beechey's object, however, was a specific one, that of procuring water, and not intending to remain longer than absolutely necessary, he humanely preferred ceasing all communication with the natives, to an intercourse which promised to be attended with the loss of human life.

On landing at Mount Duff, however, on an invitation of the chiefs, Captain Beechey, in the hopes of obtaining some supplies of fruit and vegetables, was induced to visit a village a short distance inland: here, they were treacherously robbed; when they remonstrated, attacked: and it was only by resorting to the melancholy necessity of using fire-arms, that their lives were saved. Fortunately, only one man appeared to be wounded. Captain Beechey observes them, in stature, to be a fine race, with an insatiable desire to appropriate to themselves the property of their neighbours Like all savages, they are, he say "good natured when pleased, and harmless when irritated, obsequious when inferior in force, and overbearing when otherwise. They carry about them the peculiarities of many of the most remarkable of the Pacific Islands, and are doubtless composed, strange as it may appear, of the descendants of those who have emigrated from these remote places."

The way in which Polynesia has been peopled in a question which has perplexed philosophers, and has given rise to many ingenious theories. It was easy enough to suppose, that in many case the natives might have been driven by the trade-wind to the islands to leeward; but whence come the inhabitants of those spots which are situated at the windward extreme, and between which and the continent of South America two thousand miles intervene? So difficult did the solution of this, problem appear, that many, till this moment, have gone the length of asserting that the first people of the Pacific Islands must have migrated from the shores of Chili or Peru. Captain Beechey, in the course of his voyage, has cleared up this difficulty, and in a manner so satisfactory, and, from circumstances, so intensely interesting, that we must refer our readers to the volume itself for its complete perusal. In a few words, on visiting Barrow Island, traces of its having been resently visited appeared; even part of a ship's scraper had been left there. Proceeding thence to Byam Martin's Island, the migratory party was discovered. It consisted of forty persons, who proved to be Christains. The history of these people was this:—they had embarked from Chain Island, their native place, about three years before, under favourable auspices, for the purpose of paying homage to the new King of Otaheite. Shortly afterwards, they encountered an adverse gale, which, after a tale of suffering to which our author has done ample justice, is succeded by a calm.

"A long calm, and, what was to them even worse, hot dry weather, succeeded the tempest, and drove them to a state of despair. From the discription, we may imagine their canoe, and becalmed on the ocean: the crew, perishing with thirst, beneath the fierce glare of a tropical sun, hanging exhusted over their paddles; children looking to their parents for support, and mothers deploring their inability to afford them assistance. Every means of quenching their thirst were resorted to; some drank the sea-water, and others bathed in it, or poured it over their heads: but the absence of fresh water, in the torrid zone, cannot be compensated by such substitutes. Day after day, those who were able extended their gourds to heaven in supplicarion for rain, and repeated their prayers—but in vain: the fleecy cloud floating high in the air indicated only an extension of their suffering: distress, in its most aggravated form, had at length reached its height, and seventeen persons fell victims to its horrors."

They were at last thrown upon Barrow Island, where they remained eighteen months, when, in hopes of reaching home, they re embarked, and got as for as Byam Martin's Island, the spot where the Blossom fell in with them. They mentioned, moreover, that they had left part of a scraper on the island which they first reached, which enabled Captain Beechy to ascertain its identity. The reader will appreciate the importance of this fact towards the solution of the difficulty above-mentioned, when we state that Barrows Island, the point first reached, is four hundred and twenty miles dead to windward of their native place.

On the 15th January, off the Island of Clermont Tonnerre, a water-spout approached very near the ship, of which three drawings were made. Captain Beechey does not give any theory of his own upon the formation of this phenomenon. From an attentive consideration, and from actual observation, we are inclined to think, that the idea of the water ascending from the sea, so generally entertained by seamen, and remarked, on this occasion, by Mr. Belcher, is erroneous. We believe that the sea is merely agitated and whisked upwards to a small height by the whirlwind, and that the column, always shaped like an inverted trumpet, is only the moisture of the surrounding atmosphere drawn into the focus of the whirlwind, ascending in condensed vapour to the clouds. The water spout is invariably first formed in the air, high above the sea, its point gradually descending until it reaches the surface of the water; but no alteration has ever been observed to take place in the appearance of the column after such contact. Captain Biden of the East India Company's service, has stated a remarkable fact in his recential established volume. He says, "Half an hour after another waterspout descended in like manner *****: this spout did not come in contact with the sea. We have invariably observed what Captain Beechey mentions that the whirlwind first ceases at the surface of the sea, and then that, which forms the spout is gradually drawn up into the clouds. An idea is prevalent amongst seamen, that by firing a shot at a waterspout, the column may be broken in time to avoid the danger of its passing too near the ship, and by coming in contact with her, deluging the vessel with its fragments. In 1814, his Majesty's ship Erne fired nine shots into one, which passed within two hundred yards of her, without producing any such effect.

The subject of the formation of the Coral Islands is one which has particularly attracted Captain Beechey's attention; and he has given us, together with his voluminous data, the various hypothesis offered by philosophers to account for the peculiarity of this phenomenon. With the peculiar modesty which characterises the whole book, our author has contented himself with going thus far; not introducing any theory of his own, but leaving it to the

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world to decide upon the comparative merits of the different facts and views which he has brought forward. One law which the coral insects invariably follow, seems to be that of confining their operations to the vicinity of the tropics; thus all their labours are executed in regions blown over by the tradewinds. Moreover, it seems equally invariable that they work always round some particular object, adapting their operations to its shape, whether it be an island or a submarine mountain. This last fact involves a question of considerable interest; and it has been suggested, that as their labour, in this case, is always annular, the superstructure must have taken its form from the craters of submarine volcanoes. This supposition, however we must consider untenable, as it takes for granted either that all submarine mountains have volcanic craters, which we cannot suppose to be the case, or that the insect only attaches itself to those submurged elevations which happen to be volcanic. This we also can disprove; the instances of these lithoplytes having fixed themselves to formations, which are not volcanic, being of frequent occurrence. We may mention the example of Loo Choo, which is surrounded with coral reefs, and is formed partly of grey stratified limestone. We must conclude, then, that the instinct alone of these creatures, happily for navigators in the Pacific Ocean, directs them to work in this circular form, whatever may be the shape of the object which they have selected for a foundation. By the operation of this instinct, they provide those capacious and sheltered lagoons so admirably described in the text; and the same benign law of Nature impels them, as Captain Beechey observes, so to raise their structure, as to elevate that side which is opposed to the trade-wind, and to leave the opposite side comparatively low; thereby affording an effectual protection to the "tempest-tossed" vessel, which has sought a refuge in their port, and forming an entrance of which she may avail herself. We rise from the contemplation of such works of Nature, accomplished through such means, with a sense of amazement and gratitude at the power and bounty of that all-wise Providence which extends its beneficence for the benefit of man, even to the instinct of the unconscious zoophyte.

Having completed an extensive survey of the Dangerous Archipelago, the Blossom arrives at Otaheite, and Captain Beechey gives us a long account of the state of society in that delightful island.

Less progress appears to have been made towards civilization than this generally supposed. Having no wants, and many pleasures, they have shown indifference to any change. Indeed, indolence and self-indulgence are the chief failings of this people.

A far different account is given by a whaler, which anchors at Otaheite, of the people of New Zealand; and, if we might be allowed to jest on such a serious subject, we should say, what a carricature is the account given of the advantages of education, as applied to social intercourse and to the furtherance of commerce, as in the export of natural productions. Captain Beechey says:—

"We learned from the whaler, that Shonghi, the New Zealand Chief, who was educated in England, was availing himself of the superiority he had acquired, and was making terrible revages among his countrymen, whose heads, when dried furnished him with a lucrative trade."

We should be curious to know at what boarding-school this "gentlemen" received his education. He seems, at least, to have studied craniology to some effect!

Leaving Otaheite, on the 19th of May 1826 our voyagers arrived at Honoruru, the capital of theSandwich Islands, and on this occasion as well as at his subsequent visit, Captain Beechey gives us a curious account of these islanders. We refer our readers to the volume, with the confident assurance that they will rise from its perusal with lively satisfaction; indeed, Captain Beechey's description of the state of society in the Pacific Islands, is in the highest degree instructive and entertaining, and speaks volumes for the good sense and good feeling of the writer.

One word about the Missionaries. Capt. Beechey seems to be of opinion, that by controlling the amusements of the islanders, they have thrown a damp over their spirits, and consequently in a great measure defeated the high objects which they have in view. The difficulties to combat, and the success which has in most cases attended their exertions, incline us to look favorably on their conduct. Keeping themselves uninvolved in the native politics, except as advisers, unsupported by intrigue or faction, with truly apostolic zeal we have seen them overcoming a barbarous and deep-rooted idolatry, and in the course of only a few years, generally dispensing the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion. Imperfection is the lot of humanity, and if instances of exaggerated doctrine occur, let us look charitably on them. The man who will quit his fire-side, and will, without any ostensible benefit to himself, exile himself to a sequestered island for the sole purpose of instructing the heathen, is possessed of no ordinary enthusiasm, and may be forgiven if his views for the benefit of mankind are a little eccentric. Let the reader compare the effects of the different system which Captain Beechey describes, as pursued by the Spanish missions at St. Francisco, on the Western Coast of Mexico, and he will see how great an advantage the inhabitant of Polynesia, instructed by our benevolent countrymen, has over the cruelly-treated and enslaved Indian of the American shore.

Pursuing her voyage, the Blossom next touched at Petrapaulski, where she arrived on the 27th June. On this visit, and afterwards in 1827, Captain Beechey gives an account of the Kamschatkan capital. Our readers will recollect, that it was here that Captain Clarke was interred. When Cook was killed, this officer succeeded him in the command of the expedition, and, in strict obedience of his orders to explore Behring's Strait, fell a sacrifice to the severity of the climate.

"By strangers honour'd, and by strangers mourn'd," a monument having been erected to the memory of Clarke, by the Russians.

Captain Beechey now proceeded to accomplish the great object of his voyage. On the 20th of July he entered Behring's Strait, and proceeded to explore the Eastern coast of America, as far as the ice "packed" across the entrance of the Polar sea, would permit him, after leaving directions for Franklin at Chamisso Island, in Kotzebue Sound, in the event of his reaching that place during his absence. His instructions limited him to this, nor did they permit him to visit the Western shore, and thus allow him to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the navigation and currents of these seas. As if to discourage all spirit of enterprise, the document says that he is not to "risk the chance of being obliged to winter on account of the ice." Thanks to the ardour, however, of the Commander, he did "incur some risk" and to his courage we are indebted for many interesting details and discoveries. In spite of the danger of being beset, he proceeded sixty miles to the Eastward of Icy Cape, the farthest point which had hitherto been reached by navigators, which he named Cape Franklin, when he felt it his duty to put back. He says:—

"There was at this time no ice in sight from the ship, except a berg that was a ground inshore of her; and though a blink round the northern horizon indicated ice in that direction yet the prospect was so flattering that a general regret was entertained that an attempt to effect the North-eastern passage did not form the object of the expedition. We all felt the greatest desire to advance, but considering what would be the consequences of any accident befalling the ship, which might either oblige her to quit the seas at once, or prevent her returning to them a second year, it was evident that her being kept in open water was paramount to every other consideration, particularly as she had been furnished with a deck-launch, well adapted by her size to prosecute a service of this nature."

Accordingly the barge was directed to proceed, commanded by Mr. Elson the Master, notwithstanding the "urgent applications" of the senior officers of the ship, who one and all volunteered their services.

"My instructions to Mr. Elson were, to trace the shore to the north-eastward, as far as it was possible for a boat to navigate, with a view to render the earliest possible assistance to Captain Franklin; and to obtain what information he could of the trending of the coast, and of the position of the ice. He was also directed to possess himself of facts, which, in the event of the failure of the other expedition, would enable us to form a judgment of the probable success which might attend an attempt to effect a North-eastern passage in this quarter; and farther, he was to avoid being beset on the ice, by returning immediately the wind should get to the north-west or westward, and not to prolong his absence from the ship beyond the first week in September. He was, at the same time, ordered to place landmarks and directions in conspicuous places for Captain Franklin's guidance; and if possible, on the return, to examine the shoals off Icy Cape."

The natural consequence of these limited instructions, and the lateness of the season, was, that the boat did not proceed very far, and Mr. Smyth, one of the officers, in his journal, says:—

"Wednesday, 23rd August, 1826—Arrived about two A. M. off the low point, we found it much encumbered with ice, and the current setting N. W. (magnetic, which is north true nearly) between three and four miles an hour. Opening the prospect on its eastern side, the view was obstructed by a barrier of ice, which appeared to join with the land. This barrier seemed high; but as there was much refraction, in this we might possibly have been deceived. The weather assuming a very unsettled appearance in the offing (and the S. E. breeze dying away), we had every reason to expect the wind from the westward; and knowing the ice to extend as far south as 71°, the consequences that would attend such a shift were so evident, that we judged it prudent not to attempt penetrating any farther, especially in this advanced state of the season."

This was on the 23rd; on the 18th, Captain Franklin, only one hundred and forty-six miles distant from the spot, retraced his steps homewards unconscious of their proximity. Captain Beechey, after detailing the difficulties and dangers which attended the return of the barge to Kotzebue Sound, says:—

"The farthest point of land which they reached is conspicuous, as being the most northerly point yet discovered on the continent of America: and I named it Point Barrow, to mark the progress of northern discovery on each side the American continent, which has been so perseveringly advocated by that distinguished member of our naval administration. It lies 126 miles to the north-east of Icy Cape, and is only 146 miles from the extreme of Captain Franklin's discoveries in his progress westward from the Mackenzie River. The bay, which appeared to be formed to the eastward of this point, I named Elson's Bay, in compliment to the officer in command of the barge; and the extreme point of our discoveries after Captain Franklin, the commander of the land expedition."

With regard to these one hundred and forty-six unfortunately unexplored miles, we shall give the parallel passages of the two journals which relate to it. Franklin says:—

"I knew from the descriptions of Cook and Burney that the shore about Icy Cape resembled that we had already passed, in being flat and difficult of approach; while the general trending of the coast from the Mackenzie to the west-north-west, nearly in the direction of Icy Cape, combined with the informmation we had collected from the Esquimaux, led me to conclude that no material change would be found in the intermediate portion."

We shall now show how far Beechey confirms this opinion.

"The actual distance left unexplored is thus reduced to 146 miles, and there is much reason to believe, from the state of the sea about Point Barrow and along that part of the coast which was explored by Captain Franklin, that the navigation of the remaining portion of unknown coast in boats is by no means a hopeless project.

We cannot, then, but too much regret that Captain Beechy's instructions were so precise upon the point of not prosecuting the voyage Eastward, and endeavouring to return to England by the arctic shores of America. He evidently inclines to think, that by taking the first of the season, he might have passed Point Barrow; and Captain Franklin affirms, that at Point Beechey, where he turned back, also according to his instructions, he saw an open sea to the Northward. As far, then, as Point Turnagain, the farthest Cape discovered in Franklin's first voyage, he may have been assured of success; and it is probable, that being once there, he would have forced a passage to Melville Island, three hundred and sixty miles distant, through Prince Regent's Inlet, or Hecla and Fury's Strait, each about four hundred and fifty miles from him. The latter, it is probable, may be nearly approached in this direction. By wintering in the vicinity of either of these places, he would, in the summer, have recommenced his operations, having a length of voyage before him of certainly not more than two hundred miles, to reach the open waters of the Atlantic inlets. Incited to exertion by the recollection of every foot gained being in the direction of home, and with the good fortune of a favourable season, we do not see any reason why the voyage might not be easily accomplished. The advantages afforded at present by steam navigation render all that has been said doubly important; and the stores of driftwood deposited in profusion on the American shores, as if on purpose, offer the greatest facilities. A steam-vessel would be ready to take advantage of every opportunity, uninfluenced by wind, and little diverted from her course by the sinuosities of the channels amongst the ice. The labour of the men would be next to nothing, and her shallow draft of water would enable her to take shelter in ports or creeks, to which it would be impossible for a ship to approch. In a steam ship, then, coming from the direction of Behring's Strait,—amply provided with fuel from the shore,—with no harassing duties for the men to perform,—enabled thus, in three weeks to reach a well-known established point, from which to known navigable seas in only four hundred and fifty miles, or three days' sail, and this difficulty, if it exist, the sole impediment to a straight course home,—with all these advantages, then, we repeat, supported by the dauntless and enterprising character and hardihood of our seamen, we really do not see why, at this, the eleventh hour of our splendid discoveries, the grand desideratum should be relinquished. We have every reason to hope, that those who direct the energies of this mighty empire will not allow the paltry considerations of misplaced economy to stand in the way of the progress of science and the interests of humanity; and we trust that the present Administration will not prove themselves less ardent than their predecessors in a desire to maintain the enlightened policy of this country, in advancing the great objects of geography.

Leaving the "frozen bosom of the north," the Blossom proceeded to the Port of San Francisco, on the West coast of Mexico. Captain Beechey has given a long and curious account of his portion of the North American coast, hitherto undescribed by any traveller. The abandance and capabilities of this luxuriant land, seem only equally by the laziness, ignorance, and negiect of its Republican inhabitants. With China on the one hand, and the American continent on the other the trade of the North Pacific, with the smallest spirit of enterprise on the part of those who inhabit its shores, might be carried to any extent. He had hoped to procure ample supplies; but, being disappointed in this, he was obliged, on the 5th of January 1827, to proceed across the Pacific to Macao, near Conon, in China. On the 10th of April they made the island, and, as it was evening, and no pilot offered, Captain Beechey, relying on the accuracy of Ross's chart, which proved quite correct, very wisely stood in, and, at ten o'clock at night, brought up in the Lantao passage, and, at nine the next morning, anchored in the Typa, or inner harbour of Macao. This decision and prompt execution on the part of Captain Beechey, proved very unsatisfactory to the Chinese authorities, and elicited from Wan, Commissioner for Foreign Duties, cavalry officer, &c., a letter to the Hong merchants, which we transcribe as a rich sample of the characteristic folly of Canton legislation, and of the whimsical bombast of Chinese phraseology. After detailing the fact, Wan proceeds to say:—

"Coming before me the Hoppo, I have inquired into the case, and, since the said vessel is not a merchant-ship, nor convoy to merchantmen, it is inexpedient to allow pretexts to be made for her anchoring, and creating a disturbance. I therefore order her to be driven out of the port; and on the receipt of this order, let the merchants, in obedience thereto enjoin the said nation, foreigners, to force her away. They will not be allowed to make glossing pretexts for her lingering about, and *creating disturbance which will implicate them in crime.* Let the day of her departure be reported. Haste! haste! a special order! —Iron Kwang. 7th year, 3rd month, 24th day."

As Captain Beechey's intentions were farthest from "creating a disturbance" and "implicating himself in crime," he took no notice whatever of this rodomontade, nor of two war-junks, which had dropped down and anchored near him; but having quietly completed his provisions and water, on the 30th of April, the Blossom sailed for the Island of Loo Choo.

The account given by the author of this place is curions and satisfactory, and we find the people not so privileged but that they are liable to the same errors, the same vices, as the rest of humanity.

From Loo Choo, the Blossom again repaired to Behring's Strait; and although the object of her visit, meeting Franklin and Parry, was unluckily not accomplished, still the officers were enabled to gain much curious and valuable information.

On the 6th of October, 1827, the Blossom passed Behring's Strait, on her return to England, where she arrived, and was paid off on the same month of the following year.

It now remains for us to say how inadequately we feel we have done justice to Captain Beechey, and how strongly we recommend to our readers a volume which we consider scarcely inferior in interest to the voyages of Cook. Geography has received large additions to its stores; but at the same time that we congratulate the world upon what has been so ably accomplished, we must add that much remains yet to be done. It is to be sincerely regretted that many parts of the Pacific are still unknown, and many of the Polynesian Islands have only been seen at a distance by early navigators. The archipelago of the Ladrones, the Coroline Islands, the scattered groups which intervene between them and the Fegee Islands, the navigation of which is attended with risk—in short, the greater part of the West Pacific ought to be surveyed and described. The desideratum of making pendulum experiments round the globe, in two parallels equi distants from the equator, which would determine the shape of the earth, might be obtained. Besides them, the exploration of the North-east passa[redacted]ld recommend that a voyage to [redacted] be undertaken—not to make new [redacted]s, as most of the navigable parts of [redacted]rth have been at different times passed over; but with a view to employ our improved means and increased knowledge to correct and unite the labours of former voyagers, with a view to render navigation safe from unknown or hidden dangers; with a view, in short, of affording facilities to commerce, and to the improvement of scientific knowledge.

So popular is geographical research in this country, that no objection has ever been made to it even on the score of economy: but the plan which we contemplate would be attended with no additional expense; all we suggest is, that instead of being confined to particular stations and inactively laying in known harbours, let one, or even two, of our men-of-war in employment be constantly circumnavigating the globe, under the orders of the Admiralty; their roving nature and uncertainty of movement would add to their effect. Instead of being the carriers of bullion for the merchants, or lying, like drones, in harbours, as well known as Spithead, let them be made available, under efficient officers, to combine scientific purposes with the protection of our trade. We conceive that this plan would be beneficial to the general service, and that many young officers, by this means, would best become acquainted with the dangers and privations, as well as the more agreeable parts of their profession. they would learn the paramount importance of studying the health and comfort of their ship's company. They would be incited to make themselves acquainted with the higher branches of nautical science, to study the use of chronometers, and to bring to a practical application the various instruments, which art, aided by science, has in this country raised to such perfection.

PATRIOTISM.—The following is mentioned among the numerous traits of patriotism displayed by the Poles. Two young men of the palatinate of Augustowo were at the point of fighting a duel on the 1st of January last. In place, however, of fighting they mutually swore to devote themselves to the service of their country. They joined the army, and were severely wounded in the actions of the 24th and 25th of February. Both are in the same hospital at Warsaw, where, now united in the most fervent attachment, they have renewed their vow of fighting for liberty.—*Courier des Flecturs.*

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